No. 31.957

WEATHER DATA APPEAR ON PAGE 18

PARIS, MONDAY, NOVEMBER 18, 1985

ESTABLISHED 1887



Red Cross workers labor to free a survivor from the mud covering Armero, Colombia.

Colombian Town Abandoned; Volcano Toll Grows to 25,000

ARMERO, Colombia - Heli- mud. copters began evacuating rescue

The a four Day for At Campaign

1-v

Survey States

Firefighters began burning bod-

that at least 2,453 had been injured. Six more survivors were pulled from the sea of mud at Armero on

Sunday before rescuers gave up hope of finding more. On the first helicopter out Sunday morning was Omayda Medina, 20, who spent nearly three days submerged in mud up to her neck, entwined with the body of her dead husband, before rescuers finally freed her late Saturday night.

Helicopter rescue teams, flying Sunday over the sea of mud that swamped the mountain valleys beneath the Nevado del Ruiz volcano on Wednesday, concentrated on

The government said the lives of 227,000 residents in seven Andean valleys had been disrupted by one of the worst natural calamities in the Western Hemisphere.

Scientists, concerned that a new eruption of Nevado del Ruiz might send more melted snow cascading down, have mounted a round-theclock watch on the volcano.

The Colombian government said it had installed new seismological equipment to replace measuring devices destroyed by the first erup-

with whom I met or what passed between us," Mr. Waite said. "Speculation about any of those Eduardo Parra, a volcano expert. said that the chances of a new eruption or lava flows were receding but that there still was a danger of

mudslides. However, Derrel Herd, a leading American volcano specialist, said Saturday in Bogotá, before flying over the volcano, that "additional

mentalist group, has claimed re-sponsibility for the kidnappings. explosions can be expected." Mr. Herd, deputy chief of the United States Geological Survey's Sunday night to confer with U.S. Office of Earthquakes, said that only about 20 percent of the volca-no's ice field had been removed by Larry Speakes, the White House spokesman, said Sunday that Reagan administration officials would be willing to meet Mr. Waite in London, Washington or Geneva. the eruption, and that the remaining ice could "probably be the

where preparations are under way Aid Arrives for the talks Tuesday and Wednes-day between President Ronald The civil aviation authorities said that more than 50 planes, in-Reagan and Mikhail S. Gorbachev, cinding some from the United the Soviet leader. States, Canada, Venezuela, Brazil, Britain, Spain and France, arrived Mr. Waite said that he had had "lengthy contacts" with the kid-nappers since arriving in Beirut on Wednesday night. in Colombia over the weekend with emergency supplies, The Associat-ed Press reported from Bogotá.

workers Sunday from Armero, as ies Sunday and dumping others Saturday that at least 21,559 people hope was abandomed of finding into mass graves to dimmish the more trapped survivors of the volcanic eruption last week that killed an estimated 25,000 people and consecrated ground, thereby concluding 6000 people, inthe disaster. Other officials said that more than 25,000 people, in-cluding 8,000 children, had been killed and 25,000 left bomeless and

Western European leaders have invested considerable political cap-ital in a successful outcome to the The French, the British and the Italians have all pressed the presi-

dent to push for an arms agreement to prevent revived pacifism and anti-Americanism. On Saturday afternoon, more

For the Soviet leader, who was

American summit meeting since

For the president, that subject is

only one of three major items on

the agenda, along with human rights and the resolution of region-

World War II.

By R.W. Apple Jr. New York Times Service

than 10,000 demonstrators paraded in Geneva to call attention to their own agendas. Some wore masks, others carried placards bearing such legends as "Soviet Union out of Afghanistan" and "USA out of Central America."

Mr. Reagan, 74, has three years left in office. Mr. Gorbachev, 54, can reasonably expect to rule for a decade or two. Yet there is a certain convergence in the present goals of these two men, one of whom began his political career as an anti-Communist crusader and another who worked his way through the Com-

munist ranks. Mr. Reagan is easer to establish a reputation as a peacemaker, Mr. Gorbachev is eager to ease the burden of armaments on the Soviet economy so that he can press ahead with a broad program of change.

In Washington, in Moscow and in other capitals, the meeting is seen not only as a clash of ideologies but also as a contest between two formidable personalities.

Aides to Mr. Reagan say he hopes to persuade Mr. Gorbachev that the Kreanlin view of the United States is incorrect. Soviet officials expect their man, who has established a reputation in public relations in his own right, to prove the more forceful and better-prepared of the two in their meetings.

"You know how things were in the Karpov-Kasparov chess match," said a Soviet official, "The younger man won. It will be the same thing in Geneva."

The mere fact that the two men are meeting signals a significant thaw in relations.

After a period of detente in the 1970s, the Soviet intervention in Afghanistan at the end of 1979 chilled the atmosphere, and the im-position of martial law in Poland led to a near-freeze between the

The deployment of American cruise missiles and Pershing-2s in Western Europe aroused as much (Continued on Page 2, Col. 4)

Irish Opposition Chief Assails Accord on Northern Ireland



President Ronald Reagan strolling Sunday after a strategy session at his Geneva residence. From left are Secretary of State George P. Shultz; Mr. Reagan; Robert C. McFarlane, national security adviser; and Donald T. Regan, White House chief of staff.

Soviet Grants Exit Visas to Spouses Of 8 American Citizens, 2 Others

WASHINGTON - The Soviet Union, apparently in a gesture in advance of the Geneva summit meeting, has told the United States that it would give exit visas to some U.S. citizens' spouses who for years have been denied permission to leave, S. ... Department officials

one official said the Foreign Ministry's list of 10 names, handed to the U.S. Embassy in Moscow on Friday, included about a third of the long-separated spouses who remain in the Soviet Union.

The list includes Dmitri B. Arga-Mary Lou Hulseman of Cleveland: Tatiana U. Bondarev of Moscow. wife of Tony Bartholomew of Fountain Valley, California: Helle Frejus of Tallinn, Estonia, wife of Kazimierz Frejus of Pomona, California, and Mikhail Iossel of Leningrad, husband of Edith Luthi of Holliston, Massachusetts.

Marina F. Lepekhin, who is al-ready with her husband, John Kopecki, in Justice, Illinois, was inchided and is to receive Soviet

MORE SUMMIT NEWS

■ The Soviet press criticized

the U.S. on issues ranging from space weapons to alleged human rights abuses. Page 2.

■ The meeting in Geneva marks

a new approach in the history of

summit meetings. Page 4.

The United States prepared to propose that it and the Soviet

Union work to halt the war be-

tween Iran and Iraq. Page 4.

The superpowers have the po-

tential to reach an arms accord

in Geneva, but neither side ex-

■ Heary A. Kissinger argues that Ronald Reagan went to

Geneva with a strong bargain-

■ William Safire and William

G. Hyland tell how to score the

Page 5.

pects one.

ing position.

Geneva meeting.

Abe Stolar

permission to stay in the United

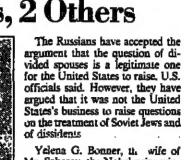
Others on the list were Alexei P. Lodisev of Kiev, husband of Sandy Gubin of Kalamazoo, Michigan; Irina McClellan of Moscow, wife of Woodford McClellan of Ivy, Virginia; Leonid M. Oblavsky of Leningrad, husband of Robin Rubendunst of Somerville, Massachu-

Ending the list were Abe Stolar, 73, a native of Chicago who was taken by his parents to the Soviet Union in 1931 and who has been trying for more than a decade to leave, and Mikhail Stukalin, 16. who will be allowed to join his

mother in the United States. According to State Department officials, the question of reuniting divided spouses has been one of the principal human rights issues on

the agenda for President Ronald Reagan's meeting in Geneva with get. Mikhail S. Gorbachev. Mr. Reagan also intends to raise

the question of the thousands of Soviet Jews who seek permission to emigrate to Israel, as well as the amelioration of conditions for such activists as Andrei D. Sakharov. Mr. Sakharov is in exile in the city



Yelena G. Bonner, th. wife of Mr. Sakarov, the Nobel prize-winning physicist, was given permission to go abroad for medical treatment and has said she would do so

at the end of this month. Mr. Gorbachev, in his meeting of separated spouses. Mr. Shultz tension next month. reportedly gained the impression

State Department officials said that even though the number of separated spouses is small, the apparent decision to allow some to rejoin their spouses is significant, given the problems that have arisen

Leaked Letter Asks President For Vigilance

By Henry Tanner

GENEVA - Spokesmen for the United States and the Soviet Union stated basically conflicting positions on key disarmament questions Sunday and pointedly re-frained from predicting that the summit conference Tuesday and Wednesday between Ronald Rea-gan and Mikhail S. Gorbachev would be successful.

Soviet officials seized upon the printed version of a letter to the president by Defense Secretary Caspar W. Weinberger as an indication that the United States was not serious about reaching agreement on the limitation of nuclear arms.

Georgi A. Arbatov, a senior adviser to Mr. Gorbachev, accused Mr. Weinberger at a news conference of making a "direct attempt to torpedo the whole arms negotia-

In his letter, Mr. Weinberger said that Soviet violations of existing treaties "put us in a particularly vulnerable and dangerous position when these violations are compared with the sharp reductions in our requests for strategic defense

funding."
Copies of the letter were obtained by The New York Times and The Washington Post and published Saturday.

Mr. Weinberger told Mr. Reagan: "You will almost certainly come under great pressure to do three things that would severely limit your options for responding to Soviet violations."

He listed the pressure points as: a demand to continue adherence to the SALT-2 strategic arms limitation treaty; restriction of missile defense research; and a Soviet proposal for a statement "that obscures their record of arms control violations by referring to the 'im-portance that both sides attach to compliance."

Mr. Arbatov said there could be no progress toward any kind of arms limitation unless both sides adhered to the treaties they had

already signed.

Mr. Weinberger urged the presiwith the U.S. secretary of state, dent in his letter not to commit George P. Shultz, in Moscow last himself to a prolongation of SALTweek, said he had reviewed the list 2, which is due for a one-year ex-

Mr. Arbatov was one of four that something might happen in high-ranking Soviet officials anthat field as a result of the review. swering questions for more than an bour in the main auditorium of the international press center serving

the European headquarters of the United Nations. The others were Leonid M. Za-

mystin, the Communist Party Cen-

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 6)

Weinberger Reassures White House on Budget

By Gerald M. Boyd New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — Defense Secretary Caspar W. Weinberger has assured White House officials that he has not sought to undercut President Ronald Reagan on legis-lation to balance the federal bud-

The assurance came at a meeting Friday with Donald T. Regan, the White House chief of staff. Some senior aides have said there was growing resentment within the White House over Mr. Weinberrelease of political prisoners such White House over Mr. Weinber-as Anatoli Shcharansky and the ger's public criticisms of the proposal, a source of friction within the administration. The defense secretary told a Sen-

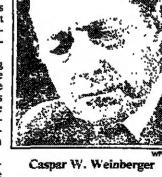
ate subcommittee Thursday that he would recommend that Presiden Reagan veto the proposal on a balanced budget, suggesting that it could endanger the nation's de-Under the legislation, the presi-

dent would be required to cut the budget drastically, probably including the military, to reach a certain deficit ceiling if Congress failed to provide an annual budget with the requisite cuts to reach a balanced budget by the end of the decade.

Several officials, who asked not to be identified, said they believed the defense secretary was playing into the hands of critics of the proposal by raising legislative obsta-cles to enactment of the proposal as favored by President Reagan.

in addition, they said the defense secretary was making it easier for Weinberger was attempting to un-Congress to pass a version of the dermine the legislation. bill that the president would ulti- Meanwhile, the president vetoed mately have to veto.

mine the president but was, in- budget deficit." stead, trying to assure that military spending would increase in each of Treasury, the Postal Service and the next three years to levels al- the White House.



ready urged by President Reagan and agreed to by Congress. Those levels would allow military spending to rise to make up for inflation in 1986 and increase to 3 percent above an inflation increase in 1987 and 1988.

In addition, the secretary had said that his remarks viewed in their entirety would support his contention that he was not undercutting the president and that his position had been misrepresented through only partial reporting of his statement.
Asked if the secretary's com-

ments were counterproductive, a White House aide said. "You're damned right."

But Robert B. Sims, chief Pentagon spokesman, said it was "totally ridiculous" to suggest that Mr.

a \$13-billion appropriation bill Fri-White House officials said that day, saying it showed the "failure Mr. Weinberger had told Mr. Re- of the budget process" and the "ingan he was not seeking to under- grained capacity to tackle the large

The bill included funds for the

Church Envoy Had Talks With Beirut Kidnappers through to the right people, and By Nora Boustany

established."

"I will not say at all where I met.

It was the first known meeting

cans. Islamic Jihad, a Shiite funda-

Mr. Waite said he planned to fly

Armero's Tombs of Mud

Frustrate Rescue Workers

By James Brooke

ARMERO: Solvenbias — Bergamin Rejas smed on the roof of San Lorenzo Hospital and stared out over an expanse of gray mud.
"Thousands of people are buried under there," he said Saturday.
Pointing to a house-sized boulder, he added: "My family is under

Mr. Rojas was one of a lucky handful to scramble to high ground

after the Nevado del Ruiz volcano erupted Wednesday, setting off an avalanche of mud and rocks that roared through this town of 25,000.

"This was Main Street," Fernando Arciniegas said, pointing to the

Plaza Principal - it's all gone." The wall of mud and water

tops of two mango trees. "The railroad station, the Bank of Colombia,

thington Post Service BEIRUT - Terry Waite, a spe-

cial envoy of the archbishop of Canterbury, said Sunday that he had met with the kidnappers of four Americans in Lebanon. He later left Lebanon to report points could cost lives." to the archbishop, who is the spiri-tual leader of the Church of En-

tual leader of the Church of En-between a Western representative gland, and to consult with U.S. and the abductors of the Ameriof the archbishop, the Most Rever-end Robert Runcie, said at a news conference before his departure for to Washington or another location

London that his mission was not complete yet, but that "positive steps have been taken." He announced Saturday in a brief statement that a face-to-face meeting was being arranged be-tween him and the kidnappers, and that he had established they were

holding the American hostages. Mr. Waite emphasized the delicate nature of his negotiations with the abductors and refused to provide details on the persons with

There is absolutely no doubt at all. he said that I have got

1. 10.00

The Philippine insurgents are home-grown, cautious and self-■ The United States expressed

concern to Liberia over reports

of executions after the recent

coup attempt. Micaragua will break ties with Taiwan and permit the Beijing government to open an embassy in Managua.

BUSINESS/FINANCE ... ■ OECD members disagreed openly about U.S. growth pros-

■ Oil drilling off the South China coast has proven a disappointment to leading oil com-

TOMORROW

The British-Irish agreement on Northern Ireland is risky and fragile for both countries.

New York Times Service . DUBLIN — Ireland's opposi-tion leader, Charles J. Haughey, has attacked the agreement be-tween Britain and Ireland to give Dublin a limited voice in the affairs of Northern Ireland, and he vowed to fight its ratification in the parlia-

By taking a consultative role in the affairs of the North, Mr. Hanghey said Saturday, Dublin would be assuming responsibilities for security matters without having any power, since Northern Ireland would remain ruled by Britain. This arrangement, Mr. Haughey said, would conflict with the Irish

Constitution.

Mr. Haughey said he vigorously opposed the agreement's recognition of Northern Ireland's status as an integral part of the United Kingdom. This, in his view, undermines efforts to eventually unify Northern Ireland with Ireland



Charles Haughey "This is a severe blow for Irish

unity and Irish nationalism," Mr. form," he said.

single grouping in the Dail, Ire-land's parliament. In a recent poll, Mr. Hanghey led Garret FitzGerald, the prime minister, by 19 percentage points.

Mr. Haughey's opposition to the agreement is a greater threat to its long-term survival than to its ratification. The two parties in the governing coalition met Saturday and agreed to ratify the accord.

Mr. FitzGerald's Fine Gael Party and the Labor Party together hold 86 scats in the parliament, compared with 75 scats for Mr. Haughey's party.

Mr. Haughey said his party would try to change the agreement if it came to power. "We will certainly not be prepared to accept it in its present

the agreement is important because election must be held within two lin's largest daily, called the agree-his party, Fianna Fail, is the largest years, many political analysts said ment "reasonable, balanced, it was likely that the opposition restrained, adding, "It occupied would come to power unless the middle ground."

The Irish Times said: "The Irish-

> But otherwise, the early reaction here to the agreement has been cautiously favorable. Under the accord, the Dublin government is given a mechanism for pressing its views on virtually all matters touching the Roman Catholic minority in predominantly Protestant Northern Ireland.

ern Ireland will remain British until a majority of its inhabitants want a change in that status. The accord also accepts the legitimacy of the legislators would give up their parnationalist position, provided those seeking a unified Ireland press their agreed to hold a referendum in

The Irish Times said: "The Irish-Anglo agreement is a reasonable

deal. It is not a solution; it is a

beginning. It has to be welcomed.

■ Threat From Protestants Northern Ireland's hard-line Protestant politicians threatened Saturday to resign from the British Parliament to protest the accord. The Associated Press reported

The Reverend Ian Paisley, leader of the Democratic Unionist Party, said he and his 14 fellow Protestant case through persuasion rather Northern Ireland on the accord.

If Britain refused, Mr. Paislev anghey said. Given Mr. Hanghey's high rating In a front-page editorial Satur-said, "then they are making the Mr. Hanghey's attitude toward in the polls and the fact that an day, the Irish Independent, Dub-choice of anarchy, not us."

U.S. Is Criticized on Broad Range of Issues by Russian Press

MOSCOW — The Soviet press criticized the United States on Sunday on issues ranging from space weapons and Asian security to alleged U.S. human rights abuses.

Articles in the Communist Party newspaper, Pravda, and by Tass, the press agency, expressed little hope that President Ronald Reagan's meetings with Mikhail S. Gorbachev would produce significant results.

Prayda said people longed for arms accords and improved super-power relations, "but at the very same time not one observer and not one newspaper expresses confi-dence that the American side is ready to take real steps along this

Pravda said the United States still counted on military superiority over the Soviet Union and warned that, if necessary, Moscow would match Mr. Reagan's space-defense program.

Tass, commenting on a Reagan interview with Japanese reporters, said he had tried to frighten Asian countries with a mythical Soviet

"He said, among other things, that Washington favors a discussion at Geneva of the issue of Soviet SS-20 missiles deployed in the Asian part of the Soviet Union,"

By William Branigin

Communist insurgency in the Phil-ippines has been billed lately as the

eagan administration's Iran."

for the most part, draw compari-

sons with Vietnam.

U.S. observers, old Asia hands

Except as a metaphor for a U.S.

foreign policy crisis, Iran has little

relevance here, and comparisons

between the two countries have

drawn reactions of surprise.

Washington Post Service
MANILA — The long-running



Two Soviet officials, Leonid M. Zamyatin, left, and Georgi A. Arbatov, meeting the press.

the Soviet Union but the United concerned, they are deployed in States which has recently intensified its military preparations in the to balance the U.S. potential in the viet press often calls a victim of fied its military preparations in the Asian-Pacific region," it said. "As far as the missiles in the

that the Soviet Union is moving to exploit the turmoil in the Philip-pines by making contacts with the

The Communist Party of the

Philippines and its armed wing, the

NEWS ANALYSIS

By all accounts, however, they have

none has come from the Soviet

Union, which has angered the Phil-

Rebels and military sources say

But for Filipinos closely in- New People's Army, have been

received little.

volved in the insurgency, either in seeking foreign support for years in waging it or fighting against it, the closest comparison is with Nicara-of President Ferdinand E. Marcos.

awn reactions of surprise.

Less surprising, but still perplexcurry favor with Mr. Marcos.

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indicate local and equinoctial time, the month, the signs

of the zodiac, diurnal and noctumal durations,

the aspects and phases of the moon, the lunar and solar

eclipses, azimuth and elevation as well as the direction

of sun and moon.

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Philippine Rebels Are Home-Grown, Cautious, Self-Reliant

viet press often calls a victim of U.S. human rights violations. Tass described him as "a courageous In another article, Tass accused common knowledge that it is not Asian part of the Soviet Union are the FBI of framing a case against American Indian leader who has

trumped-up charges for eight years Soviet Public Relations

Serge Schmemann of The New York Times reported from Geneva:

The Russians have maintained a hectic public relations schedule in Geneva since the first Soviet officials arrived last Monday.
At the Intercontinental Hotel,

the summit meeting.

er in March.

ton's positions.

But in Geneva, the Russians

sophistication that has put a new

Asked how Mr. Gorbachev was

ports that Mr. Reagan was study-ing videotapes. "Mr. Gorbachev

doesn't need 10-minute video clips

to fill his attention span," he said.

Weinberger

(Continued from Page 1)

Calls For

Vigilance

Academy of Sciences.

At another point, parrying ques

where the American briefings were to be held, workers were busy laying cable Friday for the press briefing room. At the International Conference Center, the Russians were busy giving briefings. Their subject Friday was space-

based defense, and a team of Soviet officials, led by Leonid M. Zamyatin, the Communist Party spokesman, and Georgi A. Arbatov, head of the Institute of the United States and Canada, preached, wise-cracked and tangled with about 300 journalists in town for the opening Tuesday of the two-day summit

On Wednesday, they defended the Soviet record on human rights; on Thursday they attended a lunch with 90 reporters; and on Saturday they were to hold a briefing on regional problems. Between those engagements the Russians put out the word that officials were available for interviews.

In contrast, a small American office at the International Confer-

anti-Somoza factions allied them-

Among the Communists' prima

broad united front" of opposition

forces to complement the New Peo-

ple's Army guerrilia war with an

open, legal struggle," primarily in

In fact, some observers believe

that the guerrillas, whose weapons

are almost entirely captured from the Philippine military, may have

great difficulty expanding their op-

erations from hit-and-run raids to

the more conventional battles envi-

"I think the NPA has gone about

as far as it can unless it receives

outside assistance," said a parish

priest working in a remote area of Mindanao. "The NPA is simply

outgumed - M-16s and bolos are

not enough." A bolo is a long, heavy knife.

It is clear that the insurgents

would welcome support from the Russians, or anybody else, but they tend to doubt that it will be forth-

coming.
"The Russians have always

looked at Marcos as a sincere na-tionalist who can be befriended,"

said a rebel supporter in Manila. "They look at the NPA as an ad-

sioned in a "strategic stalemate."

aims now is the creation of a

selves with the Sandinistas."

WORLD BRIEFS languished behind bars on ence Center was staffed only by

Soviet Agriculture Minister Removed press attaches brought over from Warsaw and Bonn, and no brief-ings were scheduled until Sunday. MOSCOW (Reuters) — The agriculture minister, Valentin K. Mesians, has been relieved of his post and appointed Communist Party chief for

the Moscow region, the Tass press agency reported.

Tass said Saturday that Mr. Mesiats had replaced Vasili L Konoton American sources complained that the Soviet briefings were set-69, who was retired, as the party boss for Moscow. Mr. Mesiats was the ting a combative tone on the eve of 15th minister in the Soviet government to lose his job since Mikhail S. Gorbachev became party leader in March. Mr. Arbatov denied that the

In a separate report, Tass said that a deputy prime minister, Leonid V. Smirnov, 79, had been retired. Mr. Smirnov, who had held his job for 22. Russians were gaining any unfair advantage. "Your people talk much more," he said. years, was the second deputy prime minister in two days to lose his post Tass said he was replaced by Yuri Maslynkov, a deputy chairman of the state planning agency. On Friday, Tass announced the replacement of the state planning agency. On Friday, Tass announced the replacement of the deputy prime minister in charge of material and technical supply, Nikobi V. Martynov, 75, by Lev A. Voronin, 57. seem to have a monopoly on talking for now, and much of the time they have displayed the kind of

U.S. Says Nicaragua Has Mi-2 Copters

face on Soviet public relations since Mr. Gorbachev came to pow-WASHINGTON (WP) — Soviet bloc countries have recently stepped up shipments to Nicaragua, including at least two Polish Mi-2 helicopters that can be armed to protect ground troops, according to U.S. officials Though they have made few new points, the Russians have often shown wit in assailing Washing-

with access to intelligence reports. The helicopters, which have the Western alliance code name of Hoplite, were landed at the Cuban port of Mariel, officials said, and then preparing for the meeting, Mr. Ar-batov referred sarcastically to reloaded on Nicaraguan cargo ships. This continued the new pattern of Warsaw Pact countries taking their cargoes only as far as Cuba, officials

U.S. officials outlined the latest spurt of shipments to Nicaragua as part of the Reagan administration's campaign on behalf of the counter-revolutionaries, or "contras," who are fighting the Sandinist government there. The administration maintains that the Nicaraguan government is. supplied and backed by Soviet bloc countries.

Winnie Mandela Defies Police Order

tions about shifting Soviet posi-tions on Mr. Reagan's proposal for a space-based defense, an official pulled out a slip of paper to quote in English from Voltaire; "I have never made but one prayer: O God, CAPE TOWN - Winnie Mandela, the black nationalist leader, continued to defy a police order to return to internal exile Sunday.

She remained at a hotel in Cape Town near the hospital where her husband, Nelson, the leader of the outlawed African National Congress, is recovering from prostate gland surgery. Her lawyer, Ismail Ayob, said that Mrs. Mandela would stay in Cape Town until her husband returned to prison.

Mrs. Mandela refused to return to the remote Orange Free State. tral Committee's chief spokesman township near Brandfort to which

she was banished in 1977. on international affairs; Colonel General Nikolai F. Chervov, a fre-In Johannesburg, police said that, two people were shot dead Sunday when blacks attacked a police car quent spokesman on arms control; and a private home. In overnight violence in black townships three blacks died in clashes with police,

and Yevgeni P. Velikbov, a nuclear physicist and vice president of the The White House spokesman, (Reuters, UPI)

Larry Speakes, earlier had pointed out that Mr. Weinberger's views on SALT-2 had been known publicly before his letter to the president was leaked to the newspapers.

The secretary's remarks, he said, were contained in a cover letter accompanying a Pentagon review of the 1972 Anti-Ballistic Missile

treaty requested by the president. Robert C. McFarlane, the president's national security adviser, said at his own news conference that the leak of Mr. Weinberger's letter was "unfortunate,"

He declined to predict what the president's decision about SALT-2 was going to be.

Mr. McFariane stressed what he described as deep-seated differ-ences that existed between the two

The president, he said, viewed his meeting with Mr. Gorbachev as "an opportunity for an exchange on the full spectrum of the differences between our two countries."

He said that the Russians were attempting to force the United States to make "a choice between defending our friends and allies or maintaining a central balance in strategic systems between ourselves

and the Soviet Union." His remarks referred to the Soviet proposition that U.S. medium-range Pershing-2 and cruise mis-siles in Europe must be counted as part of U.S. strategic weapoury. and that the United States therefore must choose between reducing either its cruise and Pershing missiles or its intercontinental land-

and sea-based weapons. Mr. McFarlane said that talks between Soviet and U.S. experts during the last few days had nar-rowed the differences between the sides on "several of the bilateral

Mr. McFarlane and the four Soviet officials who preceded him on the stage of the press center restated in summary form the respective armament proposals made public by the two sides over the past

Mr. Velikhov, asked about the U.S. Strategic Defense Initiative program for a space-based defense,

answered that there were in effect two U.S. programs.

The first, he said, was Mr. Rea-gan's initial declaration calling for

an impregnable shield that would make offensive nuclear weapons

The Soviet Union regarded this as unattainable. But, he added, there was a second idea that called for a partially effective shield that would increase the United States' first-strike capability and thus lead to further destabilization.

The Soviet news conference was disrupted for several minutes when a Soviet dissident, Irina Grivnina, who left the Soviet Union three weeks ago, engaged the Soviet offi-cials in a shouting match.

She asked for news about Anatoli L Koryagin, a psychiatrist who, she said, was dying in a Soviet labor camp after recently starting his fourth hunger strike.

Mr. Zamyarin said that there were "no political prisoners" in the Soviet Union. He said he was not familiar with Mr. Koryagin's case.



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Rightist Wins Mayoralty in Brazil Vote

RIO DE JANEIRO (NYI) - Eight months after Brazil returned to civilian government, a former president, Janio Quadros, has been elected mayor of São Paulo with the support of rightist forces long identified with the former military government. The elections were the first free of military control in 21 years.

Mr. Quadros's victory in the country's largest city was a setback for the Brazilian Democratic Movement Party, which for two decades opposed military rule and now is the dominant partner in the governing coalition that supports President José Sarney. His defeat of Pernando Henrique Cardoso, considered a potential presidential candidate for the Democratic Movement, could have major implications for general elections next year, the remodeling of Mr. Samey's cabinet and the structure of political

However, the Democratic Movement took a majority of the 200 mayoralties at stake, reaffirming itself as the country's largest party. It won in 11 of 23 state capitals and was ahead in six others. It also suffered one other key defeat. In Rio de Janeiro, the candidate backed by the state's Socialist governor, Leonel Brizola, won easily.

Cairo Tells 7 Nations of Alleged Plots

CAIRO (Reuters) — Egypt has informed seven European and African envoys of alleged Libyan terrorist plots in their countries, the Interior

Ministry said Sunday.
It said Interior Ministe of Britain, West Germany, France, Greece, Italy, Austria and Nigeria in the past few days and informed them of details of the alleged plots.

The ministry statement said the information was obtained in confessions from four men, identified by the authorities as Libyans, who were detained last week for questioning in what Cairo said was a plot to kill Libyan exiles living in Egypt. The statement described the confessions as "highly important and serious" but did not elaborate.

UN Sanctions on Pretoria Blocked

UNITED NATIONS, New York (NYT) - The United States and Britain have vetoed a resolution that would have imposed mandatory economic and trade sanctions against South Africa for its failure to carry out a 1978 UN plan to establish an independent South-West Africa, or

France abstained in the vote Friday night, while 12 of the Security Council's 15 members supported the measure. Despite attempts by Western members of the council to remove the references to mandatory, sanctions to which U.S. and British representatives objected, India and Peru refused to compromise, according to diplomats.

The resolution called for oil and arms embargoes and bans on all new

investment, new government and bank loans and credit guarantees. It also would have prohibited all export credit guarantees for shipments to. South Africa and Namibia: importation of South African and Namibian uranium, and the sale of Krugerrands.

For the Record

Spanish air traffic controllers decided Saturday to begin a 48-hour strike Monday after talks with the government failed to produce an agreement on their demand for a pay raise, union officials said. (Remers)

The U.S. Food and Drug Administration has reached an agreement in principle with aspirin makers to require warmings linking the drug and Reye's Syndrome in children, congressional sources said Friday. The disease, which sometimes follows treatment of viral infections with aspirin, can cause comas, brain damage and death.

(I.AT) aspirin, can cause comas, brain damage and death.

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According to Communist publi-cations and interviews during the government faces a determined nist Party with the legitimate oppo-sition," Marine Colonel Rodolfo Communist insurgency, but the past several months with rebels and Biazon said recently in Davao. "I their supporters, the Communist The Vietnamese Communists liken this to the situation of Nicarabenefited from large-scale foreign gua, where the non-Communist

rebellion is a home-grown movement that borrows concepts and support from the Russians and Chinese, had supply lines through neighboring countries and recourse to a powerful conventional army, doctrines from a variety of sources but tends to be cautious. It places great stock in its self-reliance. Comparisons between the Philthe North Vietnamese regulars.

ippines and Iran generate more dif-By contrast, the Philippines not rences than similarities. only has an isolated insurgency, but the country also enjoys a demo-cratic tradition that, although bat-The Philippines is a predomi-nantly Roman Catholic archipelago where disciplined Communist tered under Mr. Marcos, still appears salvageable and may yet rebels have been fighting the govprovide an elected alternative. ernment for 16 years.

In fact, there are indications that In Iran, it was a largely spontaneous Islamic revolution that overthis is what the Communists fear whelmed the monarchy. Opposi-tion to the shah, an aloof figure, A former Spanish colony in which the Roman Catholic Church was channeled by Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeini into a religious revolt that mobilized the majority of the people and paralyzed the country with strikes. wields great influence, the Philip-pines, on the face of things, would seem to have more in common with

This made Iran virtually impossible to govern, and there was nothing the shah or any outside power could do about it.

In the Philippines, the opposition to Mr. Marcos is much more fragmented and by no means universal. While he is often described as out of touch with the country, Mr. Marcos always has been in-tensely political and has been credited with knowing how to play on the sentiments of the Filipino peo-

that the Philippines could go the way of Nicaragua if Mr. Marcos Never quite the dictator that his enemies have portrayed him to be, he has always seemed able to sense when to crack down and when to As in Vietnam, a U.S.-backed Reagan Hopes for 'a Start' ease up on his opponents.

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fury in Moscow as the Soviet actions aroused in Washington.

The period was epitomized by Mr. Reagan's description of the Soviet Union in 1983 as an "evil em-

The Communists' own literature

raises the prospect that, as in Nica-

ragua, the political struggle could

outpace the armed insurgency if

efforts to develop a "broad united front" against Mr. Marcos, includ-

political moderates, are successful.

seriously by moderate opposition

and even some military sources.

Diosdado Macapagal, the for-mer president, has warned for years

"Unfortunately, there seems to

remained in power.

It is a prospect that also is taken

ssmen, professionals and

Since arms talks were resumed earlier this year, progress has been withdraw. slow. Both sides have proposed For its. cuts in their arsenals of strategic and medium-range missiles but major differences remain on how to count weapons and how to imple-

Mr. Reagan has talked a lot

In addition, the Russians have eemed to rule out arms cuts until Russians. Washington agrees to halt work on Mr. Reagan's proposal for a missile defense based in space.

He urged the Soviet Union to join the United States in solving the

venturist movement."

problems of Afghanistan, Cambodia, Ethiopia and Angola, all places where the United States wants Soviet or Soviet-backed troops to For its part, Moscow would like

to curb American activities in Cen-tral America and the Middle East. The administration has implied that progress on arms control should be linked to regional conflicts, a proposition resisted by the

Mr. Reagan, like other recent presidents, hopes to use the summit meeting to press for an increase in emigration rights for Soviet Jews, about regional conflicts. In his for the reunion of Soviet-American speech to the United Nations this couples and for less harassment of month he emphasized such issues Soviet dissidents.

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AMERICAN TOPICS

Summits and Politics: Small Opinion Shifts

The summir meeting with Mikhail S. Gorbachev is unlikely to strengthen or weaken President Ronald Reagan's political position at home. This conclusion comes from a Washington polling concern, William R. Hamilton & Staff, which ana-lyzed Gallup Poll records of presidential approval ratings before and after nine summit meetings since 1955.

Twice there was a measurable gain: President Richard M. Nixon after the 1972 Moscow meeting (9 percent) and Presi-dent Dwight D. Eisenhower af-ter the 1955 Geneva meeting (4

Two other times, popularity declined: President Gerald R. Ford's by 6 percent after the 1974 meeting in the Soviet Far East city of Vladivostok and President Lyndon B. Johnson's by 5 percent after the 1967 meeting in Glassboro, New Jer-sey. After all five other U.S. Soviet summit meetings, shifts in presidential approval ratings were so small as to be statistically insignificant.

A new poll on Mr. Reagan himself, taken from Nov. 6 to Nov. 10 by The New York Times and CBS News, found that Mr. Reagan's popularity rating remained high Sixty-five percent of the people interviewed from Nov. 6 to Nov. 10 approved of his handling of his job while 26 percent disapproved. The approval rate matched that found in January and July. Mr. Reagan has exceeded that rate in Times-CBS News polls only once, when 67 percent approved of him in April 1981, after he was shot.

Short Takes

Winnie Made

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. 7 New man of Allegedi

Hydrilla, the weed that chokes waterways, has been fought in the Potomac River around Washington with herbi-cides, underwater harvesters and even electric lights to kill it by disrupting its normal light-dark cycle. In California's Imperial Valley, sterile carp, which weigh up to 50 pounds (about 22 kilograms) and eat up to twice their weight in weeds each day, are being put to work against the weed in irrigation canais. The carp are sterilized to keep them from reproducing and crowding out game fish like catfish and bass.

Bennington College in Vermont has the highest tuition in the United States, \$17,210 for the 1985-86 school year, but has

been in debt for years. One reason is its student-teacher ratio, which at eight to one is the lowest in the country. Another, President Michael K. Hooker says, is that Bennington, conceived in 1925 but not opened until 1932, is only 53: "Happily, most of the akumm are still alive. Since money for endowment usually comes from people's wills, that has made it hard for us. But we now know of several million dollars in bequests that will come to us, if we. hang on.

Notes About People

William Proximer turned 70 years old this month, and has spent half those years in the U.S. Senate. The Wisconsin Democrat says that of the changes over 35 years, "one in-teresting difference is behav-ior," adding: "The first night I was here, a number of senators were literally intoxicated. I haven't seen any senator who has shown the slightest sign of being influenced by liquor on the floor in the last six or seven



William Proxmire

Michelle Phillips, 41, is tell-ing the story of the sometimes less than harmonious offstage lives of the Mamas and the Papas, the 1960s rock group whose music was once described as "whipped cream and cham-pagne." Written with Derek Taylor, the book is titled "California Dreamin' — The Music, the Madness, the Magic That Was" and is due out in May.

Andy Warhol, 57, the Pop Art pioneer, was signing copies of "America," his new book of photographs, when a woman snatched his trademark platinum wig and fled. The artist pulled up the hood of his parka and continued autographing.

> - Compiled by ARTHUR HIGBEE

After Agony of Rescue, the Trapped Are Left to Die

(Continued from Page I)

roared down an Andean canyon and exploded into Armero, on the low land. On Friday, signs of the force of the avalanche could be scen everywhere. The torrent had flipped trucks like toys against houses, and a mud-filled blue Renault had smashed through a cement supporting column at the

Near the hospital, three nurses who had tried to flee lay dead in an ambulance, crushed by a falling palm tree.

"There are dead under our feet," a survivor, Oscar Ariza, said, pointing to the first floor of the hospital, where an estimated 30 doctors, nurses, and patients were en-

tombed by a mass of mud. Exhausted rescue workers were frustrated by their powerlessness to rescue the living.

"There are many people trapped out there alive, but they are going to die," said Leopoldo Guevara So-pulveda, a civil defense worker, who by midday was directing resroof. The mud is 12 and 16 feet out there and we can't get to them."

close to noon, a group of 30 survivors was sighted struggling to reach the safety of the hospital.
"Grab the wires," men on the roof shouted. By hanging onto the dead telephone and electrical lines it was possible to avoid drowning in the quicksand of the mud.

Close to noon, a group of 30

The haggard survivors carried children or sacks of possessions on their shoulders as they picked their way past ruined houses, trying to walk on fallen tree trunks and sheets of corrugated roofing iron. Parents tried to turn the gaze of their children away from two bod-



Omayra Sanchez, 13, submerged to her neck in water in the rubble of her house in Armero, died Saturday before she could be dislodged, despite three days of rescue efforts.

After the group was pulled to safety, rescue workers were distracted by a report of a man trapped alive on the first floor. The be heard.

gathered workers on the second floor and asked them to listen. From below, a faint tapping could

dug a man-sized hole in the floor. emergency.

Dr. Ordonez attempted to talk to

An only child, Mrs. Ochoa de Dr. Ordonez attempted to talk to the trapped man.

"I can move, but there's water up to my neck," the man, who idennfied himself only as Fernando, said

been trapped for 40 hours.
On a hospital bed Saturday in nearby Manquita, volcanic sand still caked in her hair, Blanca Olivia Ochoa de Prada lay worrying how to feed her two sons without her husband's salary of \$20 a week. "I don't knew if he is alive or dead," Mrs. Ochoa de Prada said

quietly. Her husband, Alfonso Prada, worked in the rice fields of Mrs. Ochoa said she last saw him

Wednesday when an avalanche of mud and rocks burst into their onemero. Groping in the darkness, she grabbed her children and rode out the torrent — "that moving swamp," she called it -clinging to The avalanche may have pushed many people like her over the edge

of poverty into destitution. Across Latin America, cities are ringed with shantytowns built by the survivors of similar catastrophies: droughts in Brazil, floods in Peru, civil war in Central America, and earthquakes up and down the Andean chain.

"We just had a bed, a gas stove ies lying half-submerged near the into a pool of black water, but a and plastic plates; now we have hospital walls.

doesor, Gustavo Adolfo Ordonez, nothing," Mrs. Ochoa de Prada said, lying under a cheaply woven blanket. We only escaped with the clothes we have on our backs." In Colombia, as in most of Latin

America, government welfare is al-

concrete dust and sparks as they ties provide a safety net in times of

Prada lost both her parents when she was 9 years old. Her parents, also farmworkers, were killed in

political violence in the mid-1950s Newspapers on Saturday started By late afternoon, workers were printing lists of names of the instill trying to free the man, who had been trapped for 40 hours.

printing lists of names of the injured, with the hospitals where they were confined. But Mrs. Ochoa de Prada, 39, said no one would be looking in the newspaper for her name. She and her husband never

learned to read or write.

Any work she is likely to find in this region would generally pay less than the subsistence wage her hus-band earned in the rice fields.

Mrs. Ochoa de Prada's older son had been enrolled in elementary school. The school was swept away by the mud flow.

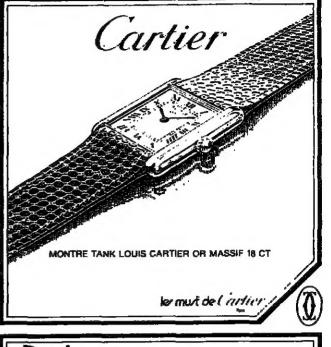
Without money to pay for rice and beans, much less school books and materials, Mrs. Ochoa de Prada did not believe that she could afford to allow him to con-



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U.S. Warns Liberia Over Reports of Executions

Los Angeles Times Service
WASHINGTON — The United States has expressed deep concern to Liberia about reports of summary executions after the attempted coup last week and has hinted that U.S. aid will depend on Liberia's

observance of human rights.
"We are deeply concerned by the bloodshed." said a State Department spokesman, Bruce Ammer-

"There appears to have been substantial loss of life in the unsuc-cessful coup," he said Saturday. "There are widespread but unconfirmed reports of summary executions of soldiers involved in the coup. Opposition politicians have been taken into custody and there are unconfirmed reports that some of these politicians have been exe-

ment the importance we attach to are not related. ensuring that due process is afforded to all those taken into custody. We have not yet received a satisfactory reply."

Reports reaching Washington Friday said that Jackson F. Doe, one of the chief challengers in last month's presidential elections, had been executed. On Saturday, however, his name topped a long list of politicians being urged by radio broadcasts in the Liberian capital of Monrovia to report to the government for questioning.

Jackson Doe, the candidate of the Liberian Action Party, and other opposition leaders had accused Major General Samuel K. Doe of Major General Samuel K. Doe of Thomas Quiwonkpa, the leader of Sierra Leone has denied involve-rigging the Oct. 15 presidential the coup attempt who was shot to ment.

Mr. Ammerman added: "The elections. Official returns gave death Friday, had promised to U.S. government has conveyed to General Doe the presidency with hand over power to the opposition all levels of the Liberian govern51 percent of the vote. The two men Liberian Action Party if the coup

> At the State Department, Mr. Ammerman was asked whether the strong measures that the Liberian regime was reported to have used to put down the coup were likely to a Monrovia radio station Tuesday affect the flow of U.S. aid. which and announced he had taken powtotaled an estimated \$83.2 million ex. in loans and grants in the fiscal year that ended Sept. 30. Mr. Ammerman implied that they could.

Mr. Ammerman said that President Ronald Reagan had sent a message Thursday to General Doe expressing relief that the Liberian president had escaped injury during Tuesday's disorders.

General Doe said that General

had succeeded.

This contradicted General Quiwonkpa's declared intention of holding elections. He promised elections when he briefly occupied

■ Sierra Leone Accused

General Doe has accused Sierra Leone of direct involvement in the coup attempt, Reuters reported Sunday from Abidjan, Ivory Coast.

General Doe, briefing diplomats on the coup attempt Saturday night, said the rebels were trained and had acquired arms in Sierra Leone before crossing to Liberia.



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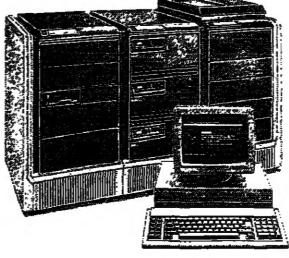
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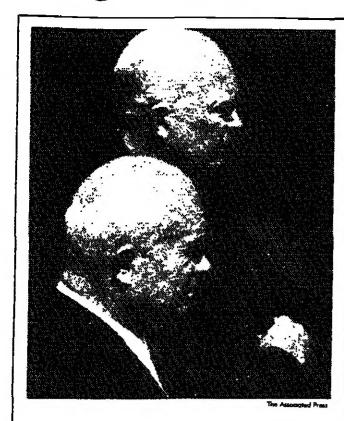
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 Data General a Generation ahead.



Dwight D. Eisenhower met with Nikita S. Khrushchev in Geneva in 1955; Richard M. Nixon greeted Leonid I. Brezhnev in California in 1973; and John F. Kennedy and Khrushchev conferred in Vienna in 1961.





By David Hoffman Vashington Post Service

WASHINGTON - The sessions between President Ronald Reagan and Mikhail S. Gorbachev on the shores of Lake Geneva on Tuesday and Wednesday — the first meeting of the top U.S. and Soviet leaders since 1979 — mark a significant break in the history of superpower summit meetings.

Mr. Reagan is taking a different

tack than his recent predecessors. Presidents Richard M. Nixon, Gerald R. Ford and Jimmy Carter used summit meetings to negotiate specific arms control agreements, re-sulting in the SALT-1 and SALT-2 accords of the 1970s. Mr. Reagan says he does not want to dicker in Geneva in this way but seeks to "eliminate the distrust" characterizing relations between the United States and the Soviet Union during his presidency.

While some earlier summit meetings ended with major agreements on nuclear weapons, this one is expected to conclude with Mr. Reagan signing minor accords and eaving negotiations on arms to the U.S. and Soviet teams that have been meeting in Geneva.

A former adviser to Mr. Nixon, Helmut Sonnenfeldt of the Brookings Institution, said, "This is the first summit in six years, so it should not be compared to the kind of summit we had in the 1970s." Those meetings, he said, "came at the end of extremely intensive periods of negotiation.

Mr. Reagan is starting a new Gorbachev era, which could stretch to the end of the century, has just begun. While six U.S. presidents have preceded Mr. Reagan to the summit during the last 30 years, only two Soviet leaders have dominated those meetings: Leonid L

beginning of a new phase in super-power summitty if Mr. Reagan and Mr. Gorbachev agree to hold a second meeting, or regular meetings, as Mr. Brezhnev once proposed. The 10 summit meetings since World War II were generally held

The shift to emphasizing strategic arms control on the agenda was highlighted at the 1967 meeting that was hastily convened at Glassboro State College in New Jersey between President Lyndon B.

Reagan is taking a different tack from his recent predecessors by saying he does not want to use the meetings to negotiate arms control agreements, seeking instead to eliminate distrust between governments.

at haphazard intervals, except for Johnson and the Soviet prime min-three consecutive meetings in the ister, Alexei N. Kosygin.

nmit sessions have produced 1960 after the Soviet Union shot down an American U-2 spy plane to the major accords on strategic Anti-arms signed in the Nixon, Ford and 1972

The emphasis has changed, too. Meetings involving Presidents Dwight D. Eisenhower and John F. Kennedy stressed reducing international tension caused by such controversies as the reunification of Germany and the Berlin blockade. By the 1970s, arms control was the

has been a shift from the emphasis in Eisenhower's presidency on mul-

In contrast with the Geneva meeting of 1955, when Eisenhower stood shoulder-to-shoulder with

ister, Alexei N. Kosygin.
There, Robert C. McNamara, then secretary of defense, tried to varied results, ranging from the persuade Kosygin that Moscow's Paris meeting that collapsed in system of anti-ballistic missiles threatened to widen the arms race. The discussion eventually led to the

Mr. Nixon met with Brezhnev three times, and summit meetings became more ambitious undertaktried to use summit meetings to extricate the United States from Vietnam and pressure the Russians with his diplomatic opening to Chiprime topic.

Paralleling growth in the supermined by the Watergate scandal and Mr. Nixon's resignation in Angust 1974. na, but the strategy was under-

gust 1974 Later that year, it fell to Mr. Ford in Vladivostok to reach a tentative agreement with Brezhnev that laid the groundwork for SALT-2

The Reagan administration has

Nikita S. Khrushchev, who held the allies have been left on the played down the value of a "get sidelines in 1985 and are to be sidelines in 1985 and are to be briefed by Mr. Reagan in Brussels shows numerous examples of informal summit contacts between lead." ers that proved significant.

Gordon R. Weibmiller, in a

forthcoming study of U.S. Soviet ... summit meetings for Georgetown: University's Institute for the Study of Diplomacy, concludes that these moments have been "favorably." noted by every president involved with the Soviets."

For example, in Geneva in July ... 1955. Fisenhower mingled with the Soviet delegation while walking to a cocktail lounge. Although the Soviet prime minister, Nikolai A. Bulgamin, had shown interest in Fisenhower's "open skies" plan for arms inspections. Klirushchev told the president as they strolled that he isagreed with the prime minister.

There was no smile in his voice," Eisenhower later recalled."
I saw clearly then, for the first time, the identity of the real boss of the Soviet delegation."

Nearly two decades later, Mr. Nixon received an unexpected mid-night "tirade" on the Middle East by Brezhnev when the two met in

Mr. Sonnenfeldt said that Mr. .. Reagan must convince Mr. Gorbachev that he is still a strong president. Mr. Reagan needs to demonstrate "that he does have authority, he does have the capacity to act.

The hazard of a wrong impression often is cited in the June 1961 meeting between Kennedy and Khrushchev in Vienna, perhaps the low point in the summit meetings since World War II. It followed the Bay of Pigs debacle in Cuba.

Khrushchev concluded that he could successfully challenge the new U.S. president with an audac-ity that led to the Cuban missile

magnat

Bruk Ties

The page

Allies Are Cautiously Optimistic About Outcome at Geneva

By William Drozdiak Washington Post Service

BRUSSELS - The first summit meeting between American and Soviet leaders in six years has awakened fresh hopes among U.S. allies that Washington and Moscow may be groping toward tangible improve-ments in the East-West climate after the collapse of détente bred a phase of dangerous tensions.

The rapid consolidation of power by Mikhail S. Gorbachev within eight months of assuming the Soviet leadership has buoyed hopes that the Kremlin is now controlled by a man driven by the need to modernize his nation and to do so by nurturing a more stable relationship with its chief foreign rival.

The coincidence of Ronald Reagan's second presidential term, following four years of rebuilding American power and prestige, has convinced many allies that he will focus the rest of his tenure on burnishing his credentials as a peacemaker. Now that Mr. Reagan finally has a vigorous coun-terpart in Moscow who shares his concern about

public image, the allies feel both leaders may be motivated to act in ways more keenly attuned to a global yearning for civil dialogue between the

The Reagan administration's awareness that it faces a more formidable contest for hearts and minds in the Gorbachev era has been reflected in frequent consultations with the allies before the summit meeting Tuesday and Wednesday in Geneva.

Besides Mr. Reagan's meeting with five leaders of industrialized democracies in New York last month, foreign and defense ministers from the North Atlantic Treaty Organization have held separate sessions in Brussels to ensure that Mr. Reagan goes to Geneva with the full support and solidarity of the allies.

Mr. Reagan's response to the Soviet proposal Sept. 30 that would cut strategic nuclear weapons by 50 percent was greeted with approval and relief in Euro-

Mr. Reagan immediately held intensive talks with NATO allies on how to respond to the proposal, although these talks resulted in contradictory responses from the Reagan administration.

In New York, Western leaders had warned Mr. Reagan about letting Mr. Gorbachev set the pace for the summit conference with his wide-ranging offer, and they were reassured that the United States had seized the upper hand on arms control by diverting attention from Moscow's proposal.

This was done during October, when the U.S. president said constructive relations with the Soviet Union depended on easing U.S.-Soviet rivalries in the Third World. He also proposed giving assurances to the Soviet Union that it would negotiate any proposed deployment of new defensive strategic weapons and give five to seven years' notice before deploying such

The common desire among Western nations and Japan to see the summit talks instill more predictability and understanding in the Soviet-American dialogue has inspired them to submerge apprehensions about Mr. Reagan's vision of a space-based missile defense and the influence of Pentagon hawks who doubt the

Instead, the allies have displayed a striking consensus, at least publicly, behind the U.S. administration's tactics in its approach to the Geneva meeting,

Concerned about the political risks of a disappointing outcome, the allies have joined the United States in seeking to lower public expectations that the meeting might lead to a conceptual breakthrough that could set guidelines for an early accord at the Geneva negotiations on nuclear and space weapons.

"I am being prudent about what I expect," Prime Minister Bettino Craxi of Italy told parliament, ex-

pressing sentiments of other leading Europeans. "I do not wholly discount an agreement and I would consid-

"I think it would already be a great result," Mr. Craxi continued, "if the summit effectively opened up a period of dialogue, if it created a different atmosphere of greater mutual trust."

Chancellor Helmut Kohl of West Germany has acclaimed the fact that the summit conference was taking place as a vindication of his repeated pleas for more intensive East-West contacts. Although Mr. Kohl, too, has sought to minimize the stakes at Geneva, his advisers say he is acutely aware that Bonn's hopes for closer relations with East Germany depend to a large extent on the evolution of U.S.-Soviet ties.

Like Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher of Britain, Mr. Kohl is eager to show that his friendly rapport with his fellow conservative, Mr. Reagan, can have an impact on U.S. policy and bring to bear Europe's desire for further relaxation of tensions with Moscow.

Britain and West Germany also share a particular interest in promoting an East-West agreement to reduce chemical weapons stocks in Europe. Officials in both countries believe that Mr. Reagan and Mr. Gor-bachev might be able to make more substantial headway in that area rather than in forging an agreement on nuclear weapons.

arms, predicted a British official who closely reflects Mrs. Thatcher's thinking. What Britain seeks, he added, is "a real impetus to the arms control process; the object is to break the logjam."

If nothing else, Britain and other allies would appland a bilateral accord on consular or cultural exchanges, or a joint agreement for regular high-level meetings between the superpowers. "If that's all it does, it would be a slightly disappointing but worthwhile end," said a Foreign Office diplomat in London.

The post's correspondent in Bonn. Other correspondents, including Karen De Young in London, Michael Dobbs in Paris, Loren Jenkins in Rome and John Burgess in Tokyo, contributed to this article.

U.S. government officials reported Thursday that the United States and the Soviet Union have complet-

ed drafting such a cultural-exchange agreement.
France, which last month hosted Mr. Gorbachev's first visit to the West as Soviet leader, has kept its distance before the summit meeting to underscore its independent foreign policy. President François Mit-terrand rebuffed Mr. Reagan's invitation to meet with him and other allied leaders in New York last month. "We have already had our own summit with Gorba-

chev," said Dominique Moisi, associate director of the French Institute for International Relations. "There is general indifference among public opin-ion about what is seen as another media event," he

said. "We fear little and hope for little." Political analysts cited another reason for French aloofness as that government's determination not to give Moscow an excuse to include French nuclear, arms in the overall Western nuclear arsenal at the Geneva negotiations. Paris has countered this longstanding Soviet demand by insisting its nuclear force

While the allies acknowledge public interest is so great that arms control is bound to dominate the agenda, they have supported U.S. intentions to raise other issues such as human rights and regional

Afghanistan, the Middle East or southern Africa, is unlikely to yield much progress, according to officials in various European capitals.

The probable result, a British diplomat said, is "a pretty unproductive discussion in which the two sides

Reagan to Seek Soviet Help In Ending Conflict in Gulf

New York Times Service WASHINGTON — The

Reagan administration has de-cided to propose to the Soviet Union at the Geneva summit meeting that the two nations use their influence to try to bring an end to the Iran-Iraq war, administration officials

The officials said Saturday they thought that Moscow and Washington had a common interest in seeing the fighting stopped in the Gulf war, which has been going on for more than

But there was a recognition, a senior official said, that any Soviet-American cooperation on the issue probably would have to be in parallel and not in concert, given the sharp differences between the two sides on almost all regional world matters. They statement at the end of the summit meeting by the two leaders calling for a negotiated end to

One official said there had been pressure from Arab nations on both the United States and the Soviet Union to seek an end to the war.

Some Arab countries urged that Washington and Moscow

Security Council resolution to end the fighting. But the United States rejected the idea, officials said, because it felt this would have no impact on Iran, which regards the United Nations as lominated by those hostile to it. Richard W. Murphy, the as-

stant secretary of state for Near Eastern and South Asian affairs, will be in Geneva during the summit meeting, in case his expertise is needed in the negotiations. He then will go to the region to brief key leaders on the talks.

Regional issues are due to be discussed on Wednesday morning by Mr. Reagan and Mr. Gorbachev, although they could come up earlier.

Given the refusal to date of Iran to consider any negotiated accord that does not include the dent, Saddam Hussein, there was no optimism that any Soviet-American approach might

But one official said those in Iran who want an end to the war might seize upon the fact that Moscow and Washington have agreed on the need for a cessation of fighting to argue their point of view.

Despite New Proposals, Standby Drafts, Neither Side Expects Arms Accord in Geneva

The Arms Proposals: A Balance Sheet

Figures compiled by the House Committee on Foreign Affairs.

	Service Curren	nt Balance	Soviet Pro	posal, Oct. '85 🗷	U.S. Pro	posal, Nov. '85
	U.S.	Soviet	U.S.	Soviet	u.s.	Soviet
Intercontinental ballistic missiles (ICBM's) and submarine- launched ballistic missiles (SLBM's)	1,630 (1,830 ICBM's) (600 SLBM s)	2,352 (1,398 ICBAFs) (954 SLBM*s)	using U.S. figures U.S. strategic and at 3,360 and Sovie cluding SS-20 st	i,176 If our across the board Soviet Union counts all medium-range systems at ones at 2,300 (not in- Using Soviet figures, 50 result in 1,680 systems for Soviet Union	1,250-1,450 Freedom to mix b launchers.	1.250-1,450 chween ICBM and SLBI
ICBM and SLBM	· 7,506	8,830	6,000	6,000	4,500	4.500
warheads	(2,130 ICBM s) (5,376 SLBM's)	(6,420 ICBM's) (2,410 SLBM's)	applies to gravity be	one type, 6,000 limit also ombs and short-range S rejects this inclusion)	IND INDEA HIBRI 2"	000 on 108%s.
Heavy bombers	263	480	131	90	350	***
		includes 300 Back- tires. Sowel Union says this is not a strategic bomber.		Backlines not included		350 Includes 300 Backtres,
Air-launched	1,176	200	0	o	1,500.	1.500
cruise missiles			Part of larger total ban on long-range cruise missiles			1.300
Missile throw weight *	4.4 million pounds	11,9 million pounds	ⁱ Not included	Not included	Not to exceed 6 million pounds	Not to exceed 6 million pounds
New systems			and heavy bombe	of ICBM's, SLBM's rs. Soviet Union has t considers to be new	modernization and South SS-24 and	American
Medium-range launchers	134 Pershing 7's and ground- launched cruise missies (one warhead (ach)	270 SS-20's in Europe plus 171 in Asia for total of 441 (3 warheads each)	No Pershing 2's, 100 ground- launched cruise missiles	243 SS-20's in Europe plus a freeze on SS-20's in Asia, currently at 171	140 pelling on Parating 2's and ground-launched cruss missiles	140 SS-20's in Europe and 89 in Asia, lotaling 229.
Medium-range	254	553	127	276	The Section	
bombers	(198F-111's and 66 FB-111's)	(includes Backlires)		276 ng 50 percent cut to	Williams to des	CH37 LECILBINIS

By Leslie H. Gelb

New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — With new proposals advanced on both sides, the United States and the Soviet Union are in a position for a general accord on limiting offensive and defensive nuclear arms. But the assessment remains on both sides that an agreement will not be reached. Nonetheless, key Reagan administration ex-

perts have prepared standby drafts that call for 50-percent cuts in strategic and medium-range forces and for restricting space defenses to "research" consistent with existing treaty obliga-

But it is doubtful whether President Ronald Reagan and Mikhail S. Gorbachev will use these drafts and agree on general principles or guidelines for arms control negotiators.

It depends on whether they are prepared either to make significant mutual concessions, which officials on both sides say they doubt, or to downplay their differences on critical details by making rhetorical compromises, the value of which is debated by officials on both sides.

Basically, prospects for agreement at the summit meeting in Geneva turn on the two leaders themselves - on their overall goals and strategies, on their sense of history, on their personal-ities, on their domestic pressures and on how each man will react on the spot to the dramatic

The two leaders' predecessors, faced with similar opportunities and dangers, generally shied away from bold strokes. The major treaties on limiting offensive arms, reached in 1972 and 1979, were modest and temporizing

The briefing book for Mr. Reagan contains sections on the arms control proposals, on relative bargaining chips and positions, and on strategies. His advisers also have ideas on terms

Moscow advanced a new proposal in October, and Washington countered with one in early November. The proposals established the idea of 50-percent reductions in strategic or intercontinental-range missiles and bombers, as well as a separate agreement on medium-range forces in Europe with cuts in the 50-percent

There was no discernible movement toward agreement on space-based defenses against nuclear missiles. which Mr. Reagan sees as the morai and necessary path to the future. Mr. Gorbachev contends that it will lead to a new and more dangerous arms race.

remains. According to Moscow, there can be no borne short-range attack missiles as well. deep reductions in offensive strategic forces

until the United States abandons all efforts to develop "space strike weapons." Washington maintains that deep cuts should be made in offensive forces now, even as the two sides try to figure out how to phase in defenses as offenses

are phased out. Officials on both sides neither anticipate nor want their leaders to address the details. Administration officials differ on whether Mr. Reagan should even try to compromise on generalities. Defense Secretary Caspar W. Weinberger and

NEWS ANALYSIS

his aides say that to agree only on gene as principles or guidelines would seriously prejudice subsequent negotiations on the all-important details.

To them, it would be buying a moment of glory in Geneva at a high cost. Their idea of talking with Soviet officials while agreeing to nothing has been more or less adopted publicly by the Reagan administration.

The secretary of state, George P. Shultz: Paul Nitze, the senior arms control adviser; and Robert C. McFarlane, the national security adviser, are said to be privately pondering possible agreement on guidelines for the arms negotia-

Those officials are said to believe that Mr. Reagan could secure agreement on some key principles for cuts in offensive weapons. To achieve that, he would have to lower his rhetori-cal sights on anni-missile defenses, talk only about research and agree to negotiate on what constitutes acceptable research.

Such negotiations would be long and drawn out, and the Russians could be pressed during that time for separate agreements on offense. The guidelines on cuts in offensive weapons. which essentially would state areas of broad agreement, are said to look like this:

• Cut all strategic missiles and bombers by 50 percent. Just what is "strategic" would be left vague. Washington could say that the guideline referred only to intercontinental forces, and Moscow could say it included U.S. forces in and around Europe that could launch a nuclear strike against the Soviet Union.

Moscow is expected to concede this point eventually, but to ask for something in return. • Set a common ceiling of 6,000 nuclear weapons. Washington could continue to maintain that this included only missile warheads and more dangerous arms race.

Thus, the kernel of the bargaining deadlock Moscow could say it included bombs and air-Establish a common limit of 3,000 landbased missile warheads. Moscow is proposing 3,600. Even an intermediate figure would require Moscow to make deep cuts in its SS-18 and SS-19 missiles. Cuts in those heavy missiles. has been the Reagan administration's overrid-ing goal and would be Moscow's most important concession so far. · Agree to pursue a separate pact on medium-

range forces envisioning 50-percent cuts on both

sides. Moscow is prepared to do this, although it initially took the position that that the issue had to be settled along with cuts in strategic offenses and defenses. The key Soviet demand that French and British forces be included in the count would be left open for the time being. State that both sides should strictly adhere to the Antiballistic Missile Treaty of 1972, reaffirm that the treaty permits research, and then

negotiate on where and how to draw the line between permissible research and banned development and testing. The groundwork already has been laid for that guideline. Mr. Shultz said Oct. 14 that Mr. Reagan's research program for missile defense,

known as the Strategic Defense Initiative, would be conducted in accordance with a restrictive interpretation of the treaty's obliga-The formal Soviet position in the Geneva arms control talks, which are now in recess, still

calls for a ban on all space-strike weapons, including research on such arms Mr. Gorbachev and others have publicly drawn a distinction between permissible funda-

mental or scientific research and other activities that would be banned. To open up prospects for an agreement, he would have to make the ban on certain forms of research official If Mr. Reagan chooses to follow Pentagon advice by refusing to budge on space-based defenses and by not aiming for an accord on guidelines, would Mr. Gorbachev go along more or less quietly? The answer that Mr. Reagan is

getting from most of his advisers is "yes," according to officials involved. The president's advisers believe that Mr. Gorbachev is preoccupied with the consolidation of his power and with economic problems. They judge that he does not want to face questioning at home about his ability to peacefully manage

relations with the United States, and then face demands for increased military spending. But some State Department and CIA officials are known to argue that Mr. Gorbachev might be willing to threaten to portray the summit meeting as a failure. This, they suggest, might even strengthen his hand at home.



Summits ** By Henry A. Kissinger Chance

Reagan's Chances of Negotiating an Accord at Geneva: If Not Now, When?

RESIDENT Ronald Rea- son's choice. He can seek to im- has simultaneously pursued three bodied in the Brezhnev doctrine counterproposal to ban mobile and strategic relationships and to a episode in history into a break-

He is the beneficiary of an unmatched degree of public confidence; his Strategic Defense Initiative has unlocked the arms control talks; he finds the Soviet situation highly fluid and potentially mallesble. This is not because General Secretary Mikhail S. Gorbachev smiles more easily, or because his wife wears Gucci shoes, but behave objective conditions in the dovict Union would seem to re-

quire a relaxation of tensions.
After 70 years of rule by "scientific socialism" the Soviet form of government remains more akin to the binding personal relationships found in medieval feudalism than to the constitutionalism found even in a modern corporation.

The Soviet economy is uncoming ing to spin out of control, as the pronouncements of Soviet leaders themselves make clear. The real and and a surface is uncost of manufactured goods is un-known, all prices are fixed by the state, and goods move by central state, and goods mave by called allocation rather than markets. Corruption, sloth and inefficiency emerge not as aberrations, but as inevitable attributes of the system.

And soon the growing information technology will confront the Soviet system with new dilemmas.
Where the control of information is considered the key to political power, cassettes, video machines and computers become threats to political control, rather than technologi-

cal opportunities.

Mr. Gorbachev requires no sentimental commitment to Western notions of peace to conclude that his country cannot simultaneously sustain fundamental reform and traitegic options.

THESE conflicting requireheightened international tensions.

The secretary cannot simultaneously sustain fundamental reform and tensions.

The secretary cannot simultaneously call and strategic options.

The secretary cannot simultaneously call to distrate group call and strategic options.

COMMON sense suggests that the principal causes of tensions are political. Chief among them is the Soviet proposition em-

gan has gone to Geneva in a prove the performance of the existstrong negotiating position, ing structure even though central He has the opportunity to turn an planning provides too few incentives, and allows too little spontaneity to be compatible with high technology, innovation or supenor

> On the other hand, more fundamental reforms introducing incen-

approaches:

(a) He has cultivated the appearance of a new type of Soviet leader - appealing to Western predilections to reduce historical conflicts to a clash of personalities.

(b) He has downplayed political sions as the cause of conflict. (c) He has focused the Soviet

that proclaims all Soviet possessions as sacrosanct and everything would still leave more than enough else as subject to pressure or subfrom the diplomatic agends Alghanistan, Cuban troops in Nicaragua and Africa, and Soviet support for guernilla movements and terrorists, have the practical consequence

There will never be a better time for a fundamental change than with a new Soviet leadership far less encumbered than it will be over time by existing policies and facing considerable domestic pressures.

tives and markets would surely generate a titanic domestic struggle requiring all of Mr. Gorbachev's authority and attention. Faced with the choice between potential stagnation and potential turmoil Mr. Gorbachev has every incentive to seek a relaxation of international

But he must achieve this relaxation in a manner that does not magnify his domestic complexities. The forces in the Soviet Union that favor economic reform do not necessarily favor flexibility in foreign policy. To overcome party resistance Mr. Gorbachev will have to gain support from institutions that put efficiency above prerogatives and have access to more or less reliable information from abroad: the military, as shown in an article by the former chief of staff, Nikolai V. Ogarkov, may support economic efficiency as a prerequisite of military strength; the secret police, the KGB, may see in reform a means to control social unrest. But these very institutions are also the most reluctant to constrain Soviet geopoliti-

diplomatic offensive on arms control, especially on eliminating the U.S. Strategic Defense Initiative in return for a 50-percent cut in offen-

Mr. Gotbachev has been ex-

sive forces.

traordinarily successful in imposing these themes. Western media and the pronouncements of Western leaders reflect a rapt fascination with the new Soviet personality, coupled with suggestions that he is entitled to some unilateral concessions to reassure him. Mr. Reagan's major speech at the Unit-ed Nations calling for a settlement of political conflicts has been treated by most of our allies - and many U.S. commentators — as "widening" the summit agenda and therefore a diversion from the goal of arms control. And the same combination of allied governments and American intellectuals wedded to the outdated arms control concepts of the 1960s has sought to present the president's Strategic Defense Initiative as an obstacle and to reduce it to insignificance by confining it to research.

of maintaining the option of renewing pressures when Soviet domestic weaknesses are overcome.

The Soviet attitude toward arms control reflects the same attempt to maintain all existing options. The most revolutionary new concept in that field, the defense initiative, has been battered by an unrelenting assault whose intensity has obscured the one major breakthrough SDI has already achieved: the Soviet readiness to discuss arms reductions on a heretofore unprecedent-

The Soviet offer to cut offensive forces by 50 percent is nevertheless one-sided, and not primarily because its provisions are loaded in the Soviet favor, a problem that could be remedied by negotiation. It is one-sided above all because it contains nothing to ameliorate the trophe. It does not reduce the danger of surprise attack because so long as each missile carries several grow even more tempting because fewer targets need to be attacked.

missiles. The 50-percent reduction warheads to assure civilian devasversion. The attempts to eliminate tation and thereby guarantee the continued growth of nuclear pacifism in the West. The principal sigmificance of the Soviet offer is to demonstrate that the nuclear dilemma cannot be solved by a reduction of offensive forces alone; for that a defensive component is

CRITICS have continued to urge a "compromise" that al-lows strategic defense research but prohibits any deployment of defen-sive forces. If this should be the outcome it will mark the end of SDI even as a bargaining chip. Congress would be deeply divided about whether to appropriate funds to a controversial program; the military services would be ambivalent about diverting expenditures to what cannot be deployed: the allies would oppose any ap-proach toward deployment. The Soviets would refuse to negotiate about it once the offensive limitations are in place. A formal distinction between research and deployment abandons the defensive option; particularly since it will be Mr. Reagan's successor rather than

the author of the SDI who will have to make the decision to deploy. Having in effect, committed itself to permanent vulnerability, how does the West then maintain public support for a strategy of mass ex-termination? And what does it tell elements threatening nuclear catas- the Soviets about our resolve if they can outmandiver us at the time of their greatest uncertainty?

The West would be hardly doing warheads there will always be more even the Soviets a favor were it to warheads than launchers, and as succumb to the current Soviet numbers decrease a first strike will agenda. If experience is a guide, we have not heard the last So Given his necessities, Mr. Gorba-This danger has been magnified by chev might in time agree to a real the incomprehensible American even historic change of political

serious discussion of the relationship between offense and defense. But he will have no incentive to do so while the West is mesmerized by the most transparent Soviet proposals and arranges periodic reminishing the incentive for nuclear

spites while the Soviets sort out their domestic problems. The Soviet leadership has no motive for a radical change unless it can prove to itself that the existing course is not working. And there will never be a better time for a fundamental change - or at least for producing than with a new Soviet leadership far less encumbered than it will be over time by existing policies and facing considerable domestic pressures. In other words, if not now,

THE risk Mr. Reagan runs at Geneva is not failure but irrelevance. He has a good prospect to achieve some progress; the question is whether future generations will think it commensurate with the opportunity. There are in fact three fundamental issues for the summit; How to prevent or contain re-

duct their relations so as to respect and not impinge on each other's vital interests

How in the field of arms control to relate offense to defense while reducing the level of both and di-

These issues cannot be resolved at one summit. But they cry out for a definition of their nature and a work program for their resolution. Both leaders should state their disagreements and how they propose to resolve them. Each would thereby maintain his principles while charting a road to the future. What followed would determine whether the summit was an episode or a breakthrough.

Will Mr. Gorbachev accept such an approach? Mr. Reagan can insist. And if Mr. Gorbachev has a historical perspective, he should be tempted by the only responsible way to reduce the risk of a conflagration into which both sides could slide because they lacked the wit to step off the treadmill - a conflagration that, in the end, would so exhaust the combatants that world

leadership would pass into new hands. If Mr. Gorbachev refuses, we will know that his personality and Soviet domestic structures condemn us to a continuation of existing patterns, if at a temporarily lower level of tension. Then we must take care to hold aloft the torch of peace but also make sure that the desire for peace cannot be used to blackmail the free into abandoning their sense of justice.

So what lies before Mr. Reagan is the choice between a tempting but largely irrelevant outcome or a new departure that points the way

to a better future. **©Los Angeles Times Syndicate**

in to Seek Societ H ling Conflict in Gu

Nicaragua To Break Ties With Taiwan

By Stephen Kinzer
New York Times Service MANAGUA — Nicaragua will break relations with Taiwan soon t, and allow the Beijing government

to open an embassy here, senior foreign diplomats said last week. The Nicaraguan government's decision, which has not been annonnced officially, would be the most significant result of a diplomatic campaign undertaken by Beijing in Latin America in recent.

Prime Minister Zhao Ziyang is touring the region and already has signed a commercial agreement with Venezuela, pledged to increase trade with Argentina and expressed interest in buying mili-

tary equipment from Brazil. A Chinese delegation visited Mexico last week to pursue plans for a \$200-million mining project

In the last four months, China has succeeded through diplomatic efforts in persuading two other na-tions in the Western Hemisphere to break ties with Taiwan and recognize Beijing. Bolivia did so in July, and Grenada followed at the end of September. Nicaragua would be the first country in Central Ameri-

ca to take such a step.

The region has been regarded as one of Taiwan's last bastions of diplomatic support. Taiwan has fully accredited embassies in Gua-temala, El Salvador, Honduras, Costa Rica and Panama.

ord in Genera Although strongly anti-Commu-nist, Taiwan has been providing aid to the leftist Nicaragnan govern-ment since soon after the Sandinists came to power in 1979. It previously aided the rightist regime of

Anastasio Somoza. Much of the aid sent from Taiwan to Nicaragua since 1979 has been used to run a large experimental farm in the northern province of Matagalpa. Diplomats said Nicara-goa probably would seek aid from Beijing to compensate for the loss of assistance from Taiwan.

Ruling Party Posts A Large Victory In Taiwan Voting

TAIPEI - The ruling Knomin tang, or Nationalist Party, appar-ently unaffected by two major scandals this year, has scored an overwhelming victory in Taiwan's

The Kuomintang, which has ruled Taiwan since 1949, led opposition candidates by wide margins in Saturday's elections for a provincial assembly, city councils, mayors and county magistrates posts. It won nearly 80 percent of the 200 offices contested, a party spokes-

The opposition Tangwai groups won only 17 seats, or a loss of three, The Knomintang spokesman described the victory as an indication of continued confidence in the ruling party by Taiwan's 19 million

The Kuomintang won despite two scandals. Three of Taiwan's top intelligence officials were in-volved in the murder of a dissident

writer, Henry Liu, in California. Additionally, a banking scandal brought down the Cathay business empire in February and forced the resignation of the economics minister, Hsn Li-teb, and his successor,

V.K. Wellington Koo, Taiwan Diplomat, Dies at 97

New York Times Service NEW YORK - Dr. V.K. Wellington Koo, 97, a Nationalist Chinese diplomat, a former Chinese prime minister and a signer of the United Nations Charter, died

Thursday at his home. In 40 years of diplomanic service, Mr. Koo was ambassador to France from 1936 to 1941 and to Britain from 1941 to 1946. He then served as ambassador to the United States until 1956, when he became a member of the International Court of Justice in The Hague. After leaving the court in 1967, he became a senior adviser to the president of Taiwan.

Fluent in English, French and German, Mr. Koo became English secretary to the president of the newly established Republic of China in 1912, after he received his master's degree from Columbia University. He specialized in international law.

He served briefly as prime minis ter, foreign minister and finance minister of China in the 1920s and

John J. Sparkman, 85, Vice-Presidential Nominee

HUNTSVILLE, Alabama (NYT) — John J. Sparkman, 85, the Democratic vice-presidential nominee in 1952, died Saturday of a heart attack.

Mr. Sparkman, an Alabama Democrat, served 42 years in Con-gress before retiring in January 1979. The son of a tenant farmer, he was first elected to the Senate in

1946 after serving for 10 years in the House of Representatives. He was one of the early populist liberals to come out of the South and made his greatest legislative mark as an advocate of public housing while serving as chairman



V.K. Wellington Koo

ing, Housing and Urban Affairs from 1967 to 1974.

The high point of Mr. Spark-man's political life came in 1952, when he was chosen as Adlai E. Stevenson's running mate. In the general election, Stevenson was defeated by Dwight D. Eisenhower. Stnart Chase, 97, Economist Coined Phrase 'a New Deal'

REDDING, Connecticut (NYT)

— Stuart Chase, 97, an economist
and a member of President Franklin D. Roosevelt's "brain trust" who coined the phrase "a New Deal," died Saturday after a brief

sciences, semantics and a range of other subjects. He was part of a former congressman, defense de-small group of advisers who helped partment official and ambassador, Mr. Roosevelt shape the New Deal. Thursday of brain cancer in Bir-During the Depression, his main thesis was the inevitability of a

Meret Oppenheim, 72, a noted planned economy. He used "A New Deal" as the title for a book he Friday in a Basel hospital. published in 1932.

Other deaths

Marshal Alexander L Pokryshkin, 72, a Soviet fighter pilot who was credited with having shot down 59 German planes in World War II, and was a former govern- day after a long illness, the Tass ment official, it was announced news agency reported in Moscow.

Friday in Moscow. William L. Pereira, 76, an architect whose California landmarks include the Transamerica Corp. pyramid in San Francisco and the Wednesday of cancer in Los Ange-

2 Syrians to Join Soviet Space Trip

MOSCOW - Two Syrians have begun training for a space mission cial press agency Tass has reported A Tass report from Damascus quoted Mohammed Zuhair Ma-sharqa, Syria's vice president for internal affairs, as saying that the

two unidentified men will travel into space very soon. Neither report gave details about

Mr. Chase, an outspoken advo-cate of government planning and intervention in the economy, was a prolific water on economics, social

mingham, Alabama.

Swiss sculptor and surrealist artist, Dicky Wells, 78, a trombonist who starred with Count Basie's or-

chestra from 1938 to 1950, Tuesday of cancer in New York. Vasili F. Garbuzov, 74, the Soviet finance minister since 1960, Tues-

Anatoly Shcharansky

a Russian Jew, has been held hostage 8 years, 8 months, 4 days by the Soviet government. Enough! His time for freedom has come.

American Friends of the Association to Release Anatoly Shcharonsky Rabbi Avraham Weiss, Mr. Joseph Mermelstein, Co-ordinators 3700 Henry Hudson Parkway Bronx (Riverdale), New York 10463 (212) 796-4730 During Summit, call in Geneva: 41-22-322100 Contributions are most welcome and will be used to publish this ad throughout the world.

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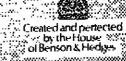


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Agreeing to Keep Trying

Ronald Reagan and Mikhail Gorbachev expect to wound each other in Geneva this week by force of argument or personality, they are wasting their time. Both are riding high politically and can easily survive a propaganda battle about human rights or Third World revolutions. And both are shielded by bureaucracies that will protect them against making any damaging concessions.

Mr. Reagan and Mr. Gorbachev meet not as gladiators but as captains of formidable military teams. The summit meeting will be a success only if they can envision new rules to restrain their rivalry. If they cannot, both lose.

The summit meetings of the past 30 years show that it is difficult but not impossible to spell out restraining rules. Rules written to manage the military confrontation in Europe have been largely successful, even in "normalizing" the awkward divisions of Germany and Berlin. The rules to limit the stockpiling of nuclear weapons have constrained the arms race - but now are being overrun by technology and suspicion. The quest for rules to demilitarize competition in the Third World has failed. Attempts to promote Soviet-American collaboration in commerce, science and culture have been fitful and sterile.

The Reagan-Gorbachev summit meeting thus amounts to a confession that the rule making process has ground to a halt. Both sides have been angrily disappointed, and the reasons for this are instructive.

As Mr. Reagan emphasized on the way to Geneva. Americans expect better relations with Moscow to blossom into expanding exchanges of ideas and peoples, advances for human rights and tolerance for international diversity. But to the Soviet rulers, these aims sound subversive. They prefer a controlled detente that advances the Soviet economy and ratifies their standing as an equal world power. Yet to Americans, that in turn sounds like insistence that they acquiesce in totalitarianism and betray freedom

With every impulse toward agreement, therefore, have come new fears and hostilities. And the disappointments of the last decade have shown that only progress in arms control can to some extent relieve the tension. For the arms race so institutionalizes mistrust that

other issues become unnegotiable. If there is to be progress in Geneva at all, it must begin with

progress toward a stand-down in arms.
With the arms race now reaching towar outer space, is a stand-down still possible? Most assuredly yes. Is it likely to be proclaimed this week from Geneva? Probably not.

The possibility lies in the symmetry of grievances. Mr. Reagan accuses the Russians of destroying the detente of the Nixon years by building ever more threatening missiles and ursuing a military advantage with which to divide and weaken the democracies. Mr. Gorbachev accuses Mr. Reagan of abandoning arms control and speeding the pace of military spending to bankrupt the Soviet Union.

Mr. Reagan's great fear has been that America's land-based missiles are becoming vulnerable to a first strike by the much larger force of Soviet land-based missiles. Unable to match this Soviet force even with a trillion-dollar defense buildup, the president finally countered in 1983 with the threat to build a "star wars" missile defense. Mr. Reagan says it is only research for a futuristic shield protecting all nations, but the Pentagon's undisguised objective, at least for this century, is a missile fense to neutralize most Russian missiles.

Surely this threat explains Mr. Gorbachev's new offer. He will greatly reduce his offensive weapons if the United States guarantees not to deploy missile defenses. If he cannot get such an accord, the Soviet leader will certainly vow this week to match Mr. Reagan weapon for weapon. But he also will proclaim a preference for an agreement that lets him shift scarce ources to rebuilding his economy.

In its present form, the Soviet offer is unacceptably unbalanced. But it implies a bargain that should interest the president: to trade off a costly and dangerous quest for defensive weapons for the significant and stabilizing arms reductions that Americans have long advocated. If Mr. Reagan agrees, at least in principle, thus to cash in his "star wars" chips, the two leaders might be able to shake hands on an effort to negotiate in earnest until they meet again next year.

They will get no awards for accomplishment until that second meeting. But they will be judged harshly if they fail even to try.

- THE NEW YORK TIMES.

Toward Peace in Ulster

The Irish-British accord announced Friday is the result of painstaking, high-level negotia-tions over Northern Ireland. The bloodshed in Ulster, the current phase of which began in 1969, has exhausted all sides: the British people, most of whom are tired of paying the financial, emotional and casualty costs of supporting an army in the province; the people of the Irish Republic who want unification but know that continued violence in the north prevents it; and the people of Northern Ireand, Protestant and Roman Catholic, who yearn for an end to the shootings and the bombings that have caused more than 2,500 deaths in the six counties.

The agreement does not change the status of Northern Ireland as a part of the United Kingdom. It does, however, create a permanent Anglo-Irish Intergovernmental Conference with representatives from Britain and the Irish Republic, which will serve as a forum to deal with political, legal and security matters and encourage cross-border cooperation. Initial meetings will concentrate on relations between the armed forces and the minority community and on strengthening public confidence in the administration of justice. Eventually, the conference will consider the long-range political future of the province. though both governments agree that there will be no reunification of Ireland without major-

ity consent in the north. The forum will have no actual governing power and does not supersede the government in place. But as a first sten toward settlement of the very questions that have engendered what amounts to an insurrection, it is more than a symbol.

Hard-liners on both sides in Ulster will complain. Intransigent Protestants will object to any role for the Republican government, and Catholic extremists want nothing less than full reunification. But parliaments in Westminster and Dublin are expected to give quick approval, and both governments are pledged to be steadfast against internal resistance.

Ironically, the framers of the pact are especially concerned about the reaction to the agreement in the United States, for without strong U.S. support for this peaceful step, they fear, money and arms will continue to be funneled from America to the most violent factions in Ulster. It is difficult to understand why any American would prefer to finance the continuation of armed conflict when an important step toward peace is a reality. Strong statements supporting the agreement have already come from President Reagan, House Speaker Thomas P. O'Neill and scores of congressional friends of Ireland. This support should reassure these longtime allies that the Americans applaud their step toward peace.

- THE WASHINGTON POST.

Other Opinion

A Condition for Survival

Both superpowers have to learn that parity is not a breathing space on the way to one or the other's victory. It is the condition of the world's survival. A two-day meeting between two men [who are] already scarcely well-disposed toward each other, is not the occasion to address this fundamental problem. But potentially it is a step toward such a discussion, which will be neither easy nor quick but cannot be indefinitely postponed.

- The Observer (London).

President Reagan would be right to reject an offer from [Mikhail] Gorbachev to cut nuclear forces in return for dropping the Strategic Defense Initiative. Mr. Reagan's desire to

make the world less vulnerable to nuclear holocaust deserves rather more serious consideration than most Western commentators have been prepared to give it. And the Russians are already working hard on an SDI of their own.

- The Sunday Times (London).

Mr. Reagan and Mr. Gorbachev lead countries with profoundly different views of politics, economics, history and the future. For as long as anyone can foresee, they will be in competition for the hearts and minds of the rest of the world. The best that anyone could hope for from Geneva would be the faint glimmerings of ways to compete without blowing one another up.

- The Los Angeles Times.

FROM OUR NOV. 18 PAGES, 75 AND 50 YEARS AGO

1910: 'Alien Gold' for Irish Home Rule LONDON - The Standard says: "If it were not for the subsidizing of the Nationalists from the United States, there would not at this moment be a Constitutional crisis in the United Kingdom, When John Redmond [the Irish Nationalist Party leader undertook his Western trip, he was told that it was useless for him ever to come to America again and ask for subscriptions until he had made Home Rule an accomplished fact. He has been made to understand that he has been given his last chance of enlisting American support. These two hundred thousand dollars are not to be melted away with nothing to show for them. Their subscribers want value for their money. Home Rule is bad enough, but Home Rule bought with alien gold is a degradation which ought to be a little much for the spirit of Englishmen."

1935: A U.S.-Canadian Trade Treaty WASHINGTON - The reciprocal trade treaty between the United States and Canada was made public [on Nov. 17]. The treaty establishes a lower tariff for 767 American exports to Canada, in return for which the United States accords Canada a lower tariff on 53 major products, which will probably aggregate more than 100 separate tariff classifications, and places several Canadian products on the dutyfree list. President Franklin D. Roosevelt summarized the pact at the White House. He hailed it as a "revolution in the trade relations between the two countries." He stressed that the larger part of American export trade with Canada is covered by the treaty, while concessions made by the United States affect commodities which accounted for about twothirds of imports from Canada in 1929.

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A Checklist For Judging **Summit XIV**

By William Safire

GENEVA—How do you judge a summit meeting? What criteria do you use before saying. They got more out of this in world opinion than we did," or, "We sure avoided another Yalta"?

Here in this neutral city, where parading protesters are already heaving firecrackers for peace, it is clear what the standards should not be:

1. Did the leaders get along well? They will and they won't. It is in the interest of both to say publicly that the other was tough and businesslike, while saying privately that the other is burdened by hard-line ideological hangups. To the extent that hand-shake photos conceal deepening dif-ferences, the personal touch can hurt. 2. Did this summit meeting, the

14th between the two countries, reduce tensions? Another phony criterion; America's purpose is not merely to reduce tension, but to get at the cause of tension. For example, the Soviet invasion of Afghanistan caused President Carter to impose a grain embargo and suspend cultural ties; President Reagan lifted the embest President Reagan intent the em-bargo and now proposes to resume people-to-people visits — but the rape of the Afghan people goes on. In this case, "reduction of tension" is not a success, but an admission of the

npotence of impatience.

3. Was a breakthrough achieved in arms control? That was already achieved when the Russians seize "star wars" as an excuse to drop their insistence that America not respond to their deployment of new missiles aimed at Europe. The Russians are pressing to make this a pure armscontrol summit meeting, seeking a

major concession to perpetuate their offensive advantage.

4. Did we break the ice by getting into the agreement-signing habit? Agreements lie in diplomatic drawers to be dragged out for ceremonial signings. They range from high-sounding statements of principle to agreements to open consular offices as if one needed a solemn occasion to learn to bake chicken Kiev.

5. Did we agree, at least, to meet again, on a regular basis? This sounds normal and sensible and is a mistake. A summit meeting should be an acknowledgment of progress in humdrum diplomacy, and a political stimulus to bureaucrats, not an annual circus to celebrate stalemate. Having averted false criteria, what

standards can we set for success? 1. Was a connection made and accepted that behavior in one field cannot be separated from all others - in other words, did linkage triumph over arms control isolation? America cannot expect the Soviet Union to change dramatically on suppression of dissidents, expansion of espionage or export of subversion. But it can

keep up the pressure at all points, rewarding progress with trade goodies and dollops of detente.

2. Was the first glimmering of realism shown on arms reduction? Mr. Gorbachev's protracted denunciation of space-based defenses has provided him with the fig leaf he needed to return to the bargaining table withshing-2 missiles from Europe. If he chooses to freeze on the "star wars" issue, that will demonstrate his internal political weakness: but if he faces reality, the long process can resume. The measure of America's success is in its perseverance.

3. Was any damage done? Secret agreements that invited later disputes, dangerous misreadings of the will of the opposition and simple blundering have marked several parleys. The would-be healers of the world's wounds should mind the Hippocratic cath: "Do no harm."

4. Did it provide the cover for real movement? Summit meetings give leaders the chance to pretend to lessen their distrust of each other. That is why Mr. Reagan talks naively of reas-suring the Russians that America means them no ill, seeming to accept the notion that Soviet expansion is rooted in fear of the United States rather than in their own desire to dominate. In the past, this has bred contempt; it is now hoped that the psychological concession will provide an opening for Mr. Gorbachev to use inside the Kremlin, if he wishes to reduce the Red Army's influence.

Using those criteria, this summit of sinking expectations might produce a modest gain for both sides. As I kept trying to explain to Talleyrand: Even in a world of linkage, not every plus has to be somebody else's minus. The New York Times

YOU AIN'T SEEN NOTHIN' YET!

Geneva: A Grand Deal to Be Made

W ASHINGTON —A grand deal lies there waiting to be made at the summit meeting a deal that would make everything else look a bit easier. It involves keeping work on strategic defense within bounds of treaty and reason and planning deep cuts in strategic offense. It glimmers on the horizon at Geneva.

It may still be glimmering after Geneva. The Russians are going into the summit meeting in the kind of hard, hysterical bargaining mode that cost them dearly on the missiles in Europe, where everyone later could see how overwrought and artificial their hysteria had been. And it seems that the value of such a grand deal is still in contention in President Reagan's mind and among his aides.

will come out of the summit talks. Attention inevitably has fixed upon the two leaders' personalities and public skills. Mr. Gorbachev has been playing good cop, bad cop: first earnest and peace-seeking, then pushy and "Russian." Mr. Reagan is being scrutinized for his alertness and command of his brief; critics also question his capacity to stand up to the suspected battering he may receive from the vigorous and perhaps somewhat mean new Kremlin leader.

Still, on the American side, there are some surprises. It is not news that American liberals are troubled by the familiar rigidities of the president's political style. Even in that quarter, however, there is an expectation of certainly a hunger for - honest dia-logue between Mr. Reagan and Mr. Gorbachev. This is based on appreciation of the president's honesty and

OSLO—Around the world, there is hope that somehow Ronald

Reagan and Mikhail Gorbachev can

find a way to ease people's fears of

nuclear weapons. Yet even if the Ge-

neva meeting were to lead to a drastic

reduction of nuclear stockpiles, the

Smaller nuclear stockpiles might

cost less. There would be less danger

of accidents or unauthorized firing.

But the nuclear powers would contin-

ue their preparations for nuclear war. Officers at the headquarters of the

U.S. Strategic Air Command, near Omaha, Nebraska, do the key Ameri-

can nuclear planning. A group called the Joint Strategic Target Planning Staff has at its disposal, for planning purposes, about 10,000 warheads.

Field commanders also prepare

plans for the nuclear weapons for which they are responsible. In En-

rope there is General Bernard Rog-ers, the supreme commander of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization forces there. When the reductions in

the NATO stockpile now under way

are complete, he will have about 4,600 U.S. warheads in his inventory.

Various U.S. naval commanders

share about 3,000 nuclear warheads.

At his headquarters in Florida,

General Robert C. Kingston is re-sponsible for military planning for the Gulf area of the Middle East. You

can assume that his contingency plans include a nuclear dimension.

public to know much about nuclear planning. But in recent years, a num-

ber of researchers have published

books and pamphlets on the subject.

Mostly they have written about the

It used to be impossible for the

basic situation would be the same.

By Stephen S. Rosenfeld

guilelessness, and of the clarity that guilelessness, and of the clarity that comes from being older and beyond petty ambition. It is as if these positive personal traits might offset what are seen as the negative features of the president's ideology.

Even more intriguing is the trace of anxiety among administration loyal-

ists. Some conservatives seem genuinely alarmed by the thought that Nancy Reagan and Mike Deaver may induce the president to make crowd-pleasing concessions in order to come out of Geneva as a "peace president."
Mr. Reagan himself has seen fit these last few days to remind people that he had much negotiating experience as president of the Screen Actors Guild. The president had hoped to go to Geneva riding the crest of a wave of confidence created by his restoration

of American pride and power over the last five years. Instead, he is caught in a wave of frustration created by his decimation of the integrity of the nation's budget. Moscow was supposed to be feeling a cautionary economic squeeze on its military spending and, beyond

that, a systemic squeeze on its fitness for technological competition. Per-haps it is feeling a squeeze, quietly. But the budget crisis that has overtaken Mr. Reagan, conspicuously, just as he heads to Geneva threatens to take a big bite out of his own military plans.

An optimist might say that there has been established precisely the

condition of mutual and somewhat balanced vulnerability that is most

No Relief From the 'Logic' of Deterrence

By John Ausland

SIOP, the Single Integrated Opera-

tion Plan. This is the plan of the Joint

Chiefs of Staff for the possible use of

America's strategic forces: the air

force's ballistic missiles and heavy

bombers, and the navy's ballistic mis-

SIOP planning begins with a direc-

tive from the president via the secre-

tary of defense to the joint chiefs, who then prepare a somewhat more detailed directive to the planners in Nebraska. Taking into account the

nuclear weapons available to them,

they revise the existing SIOP and

To test the procedures for execut-ing the SIOP, the joint chiefs conduct

periodic exercises. Some of these involve senior officials. But these offi-

cials should participate more than they do. Briefings are useful, but only when one has lived through a test of

the SIOP can one fully understand

the terrible decisions a president

American leaders have used vari-

ous terms to describe their nuclear

strategy. Dwight Eisenhower had

massive retaliation. John Kennedy

spoke of flexible response. Defense Secretary Robert McNamara's

phrase was mutual assured destruc-

tion. What would really matter in a

crisis, however, would be the options available to the president. These have

Today the president would have four main SIOP options: to attack

Soviet nuclear forces, about 2,000 targets; to attack the Soviet leader-

varied little over the years.

would have to make.

report back to top officials.

sile submarines.

standing, if the two leaders can lift their sights and take a long view. A pessimist would point to the

A pessimist would point to the evident inexperience of Mikhail Gorbachev, and to the seemingly boundless faith that Ronald Reagan shows in the correctness of his own economic policy and in the automatic advantage of the American system. The conclusion would have to be that it does not much matter that each is in a bind. An optimist would take a re-

strained cheer in the condition of hard-earned stalemate that marks most of the regional disputes where the two countries are engaged. Theoretically, stalemate could translate into a tacit, gradual diminution of the scale of exertion on both sides.

Practically, however, to de-escalate is inconsistent with a policy of winning and seating a favored regime, as Moscow seems intent on doing in Afghanistan, and Washington on do-ing in Nicaragua. The different pro-posals in circulation to twin treatment of these places have a formal symmetry and not much else.

Forty years of experience have in-stilled the mutual habit of making sure that Soviet-American compet tion does not get near a nuclear threshold. But the notion of substantially diminishing or ending competi-tion of these two evangelistic global systems seems beyond reach. The habit of cooperating below the nucle-ar threshold, to reduce the costs and perils of competition all around, is weak. Making it a bit stronger is the

work of the Geneva talks. The Washington Post

ship, about 700 targets; to attack

about 3,000 other military targets; and to attack 200 to 400 key factories.

There are several observations

worth making here: The first is that it

is unlikely that the president would

order any retaliatory nuclear attack

without seeking to destroy the re-

would involve the use of thousands of

warheads. Even if the Russians cut

the number of their strategic war-

heads by half, a U.S. counterforce

The second point concerns attack-ing the leadership. The president has the option to attack the Soviet leaders

or not to. This gets into a complex question of command and control. If there is to be any hope of terminating

a nuclear war before both sides ex-

haust their warheads, American leaders would need someone to talk to. The SIOP also includes an option

on whether to attack countries allied

with the Soviet Union. Their fate in a

nuclear war would depend on wheth-er they had dissociated themselves

In the absence of a Soviet nuclear

attack on the United States, no same U.S. president would authorize the

use of any of the SIOP options. The

question that remains is whether he

would be any more prepared to au-thorize U.S. field commanders to use

If you believe in deterrence, nucle-

ar plans have a logic of their own.

They also represent a form of mad-ness. The fact remains that these

plans exist. We do not make our-

selves more secure by ignoring them.

International Herald Tribune.

from the Russians.

their nuclear weapons.

attack would be catastrophic.

maming Soviet nuclear forces. This

if largely at Churchill's expense.

So when Stalin died, it was natural that President Eisenhower would want to sit down with Nikita Khrushchev. The Gentva meeting in 1955 was hailed as a "fresh start." It was

in effect, a propaganda triumph.
But the meeting did not provide a
grand strategy or a framework for
superpower relations. The "spirit of
Geneva" was born in 1955, but all hell broke koose thereafter — the Hungarian revolution Sputnik, and in 1958, Mr. Khrushchev's demand that the West get out of Berlin.

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Defining -

The Summit

By William G. Hyland

N EW YORK — If past summis meetings are any guide, judging what constitutes success may not be

so easy this week. It is notoriously

difficult to score a summit. The same

two questions always arise: Did the

leaders get along? Who won the pro-paganda battle? But the answers do

not necessarily tell much about the

not necessarily tell much about the meeting's substance or lasting effects.

Presidents often recogninge the focus on personality and propagands, their careers have been built on their personalities and powers of personalities and powers of personalities and powers of personalities.

ability to convince; even the ruthless

Stalin could be converted into Uncle

Joe. In this narrow sense, the Yalta

conference in 1945 succeeded: Roos

sevelt and Stalin seemed to get along

Success at

The 1955 meeting did lead to Mrr Khrushchev's U.S. visit in 1959, but by the following spring he was bel-lowing threats. Mr. Eisenhower was roundly attacked when he declined one last meeting with the Soviet leader. Yet 25 years later, the Eisenhowe reputation grows and Mr. Khruhev is a nonperson. So propaga da victories are not quite enough.

Much the same thing happened in 1961 when President Kennedy me Mr. Khrushchev in Vienna. The pres-Mr. Khrushchev in Vienna. The president and Mrs. Kennedy easily wonthe popularity contest. But Mr. Khrushchev charlishly refused to concede defeat. He put up the Berlin Wall and put missides in Cuba. He had badly misjudged the man he had argued with in Vienna, and so he always recovered a way. almost produced a war.

President Johnson never had a fullfledged summit conference. He met with the second team, headed by Prime Minister Alexei Kosygin, in New Jersey. Yet this meeting inangurated the strategic arms talks that have been the centerpiece of all subsequent summit meetings. So it is a mistake to judge summit talks by the pomp and circumstance.

Nor do personal relations prevent

nations from acting in their own in-terests. Both President Ford and President Carter got along well with Leonid Brezinev. But six months after Mr. Carter met Mr. Brezhnev in Victolia, "the Russians Invaded Af-ghanistan. Mr. Carter withdrew the treaty he had signed with Mr. Brezhney, stopped grain sales, and initiated a.U.S. boycott of the Moscow Olympics. This did not stop Mr. Brezhnev from proposing another summit meeting with Ronald Reagan. So what should we expect to hap

pen this week in Geneva? Neither side is likely to score a propaganda knockout Mr. Reagan and Mikhail Gorbachev probably will get along matter much. If Soviet leaders do not trust their own comrades, imagine how they regard foreign leaders.

Indging the private discussions is difficult. There is little to be gained

by ideological debates: Soviet leaders have not ascended to the pinnacle of Soviet politics only to be converted by an American president. Debating Soviet misconduct is necessary, but in general there is no way to bridge the perceptions gap in just two days, some progress is possible on con-crete issues. Soviet leaders are not totally free agents, but they can make decisions. A joint statement of princi-

ples on future arms control negotia tions would be a welcome step.

The final score will be posted in about a year. President Reagan is probably right in calling this meeting a chance for a fresh start. But a fresh start has to be followed by more than just a pleasant atmosphere. Summit meetings have their ad-

vantages. They force the pace of decision-making in Moscoss, and they create a political momentum that is, not easy to reverse — or either side.
This makes the second similar meeting as important as the first probably more so. So, next year misceneva.

The writer, editor of the journal For-eign Affairs, contributed this commen to The New York Times.

LETTERS

Two Views From Sofia

Upon my return from Sofia, where I attended from beginning to end the General Assembly of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization, the report "Soviet Said to Join West Against UNESCO: Head" (Nov. 9) was brought to my attention.

I find therein a grave deformation of the ambience that prevailed during the conference.

The article's author, Paul Lewis of The New York Times, says that much of the time was taken up by "strident; criticism of the U.S. withdrawal by: the Soviet Union and its Third World allies, coupled with attempts to pun-ish the United States for leaving."

But my reading was that the Soviet Union and its "Third World allies" kept a low profile throughout the conference with respect to U.S. with drawal: U.S. observer status was accepted by all and a consensus was reached on maintaining United States nationals in their UNESCO. posts. On the whole, the conference was conciliatory.

MARCEL ROCHE Permanent Delegate of Venezuela at UNESCO, Paris

....

Of Aristotle, Deng and China's Productive Peasants

BEIJING — Aristotle got it right.
When it came to farming, he observed of ancient Greece, you needed the stimulus of gain

for hard work and the stimulus of private ownership for husbandry and care.

Deng Xiaoping's China is demonstrating these universal truths. China's grain harvest of 407 million tons last year was the world's all-time record, The Soviet Union, still saddled with collective farms, produced just over half that much. America, the runner-up, had a 1984 harvest of 312 million tons, one of its biggest, creating surpluses and falling prices. Mr. Deng's reformers also found themselves with more grain than they could handle. Since 1979 they had offered the peasants incentive prices for all above-quota grain surpluses and cash crops. But the money went to China's 50,000 communes - relics of Maoism and collectivized farming.

China's agricultural miracle has come since the Dengists introduced the "responsibility system" in 1981. It broke up communes as economic units and meant a return to family-sized farms for

entrepreneurs who in effect rent their land. Between 1981 and 1984, production went up so fast the government had to pull money away from badly needed energy projects to pay for it all. This year, peasants are getting guaranteed prices for just about 40 percent of what they grow. With a grain glut, farm incomes are down.

By Richard Critchfield

Some drop in the 1985 harvest is certain, partly because wheat-growing northeastern China had an unusually wet spring and dry fall. Even so, production may reach 400 million tous.

Chen Yun. 81. a Politburo economist, has warned that "tens of millions" of peasants are leaving the land. Is this a bad thing? If Japan, South Korea and Taiwan are taken as

models for intensive family farming in East Asia, the ideal land holding would be about 2.5 acres, a hectare. Too many Chinese land allotments are a fraction of this, often just a half acre. As farming has become modernized, Japan's rural population has dropped from 60 percent to 25 percent, South Korea's from 80 percent to 29 percent.

Chen Yun has also said that "grain shortages can lead to social disorder." With the margin between scarcity and surplus so narrow in a country of more than a billion people, Western experts worry about shortages as soon as 1987. One thing is certain. The 1981-1984 grain

boom has proved that, given wise politics and scientific farming, China can feed itself. Most of the record 1984 harvest was grown the age-old way, with hoes and sickles, often without a plow, chemical fertilizers or pesticides.

The hage production gains came from the

crops - high-yield wheat, rice and other scientifically bred grain that spread throughout Asia after breakthroughs in tropical plant genetics in the late 1960s. China got off to a late start because it had to cross Mexican- and Philippine-

bred wheat and rice with its own strains.

These scientific advances were one reason China reopened its doors and its ears to the West and na reopened its doors and its ears to the west and its technology. Already, average yields are up to American standards — 25 tons of wheat per hectare to America's 2.2 tons, 4.8 tons of rice to 5 tons in America. China's annual wheat production has more than doubled in the past seven

years, from 41 million to 87 million tons. Future farming miracles will depend on how fast China can expand scientific training, peasant literacy, electric power, credit and transport. Some trends seen earlier in Japan, South Korea and Taiwan are now appearing in China: crop diversification (soybeans, cotton) and a shift in diet from grain to more meat and milk (nearly

10,000 dairy cows were flown in this year). Deng Xiaoping aims to raise the average peasant's per capita income to \$800 a year within 15 years. Farfetched? The South Koreans did it in a single decade, 1970 to 1980.

The writer author of "Villages" and other books about peasant life in the Third World, contributed this comment to The New York Times.



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Arab carriers now form an increasingly influential bloc within the International Air Transport Association and showed an overall profit last year for the first time since 1978. European and Far Fast routes help to increase both business and travel markets.

Heavy Gulf and International Air Traffic Helps Boost Profits

While air traffic to and from the Middle East continues to prosper at higher levels in general than in the rest of the world, the Arab airlines have their difficulties. Chief among these is the erosion of their profits by what are seen as the predatory actions of non-Arab airlines operating in what has been the traditional stop-over on routes between Europe and the Far East. Some of these airlines use these stop-overs to fill their empty seats and cargo holds by discounting fares and rates well below those agreed on by the airline industry, its representative bodies and the overseeing

This problem dominated the discussion at the most recent meeting of the Arab Air Carriers' Organization (AACO), and the organization's director, General Amer Sharif, estimated losses from discounting at 10 percent of the Arab airlines' revenues. As these total around \$5 billion in an average year, the leakage, according to Sharif's calculations, could be as high as \$500 million. The meeting called for more stringent policing by the Arab governments of their airlines' interests, and a subsequent meeting of the AACO-Arab Civil Aviation Council reinforced that view.

The Arab airlines now carry some 30 million passengers each year, and their productivity is gradually improving. Around half their total traffic is carried within the Gulf area, and there is concern that, as shown by the latest International Air Transport Association (IATA) figures, business within the Middle East showed a fall in 1984. Passenger kilometers flown were down 1.6

percent, and freight and mail ton/kilometers fell by 25 percent. On the routes between the Middle East and Europe passenger business was up 6 percent and freight by 10.3 percent, and between the Middle East and the Far East by 10.6 percent and 16.5 percent respectively. Between the Middle East and Africa, passenger business was down by 5.6 percent, but freight showed an increase of

LATA member airlines, of which the Arab carriers now form an THE THIRD OF THE TEST OF

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increasingly influential bloc, generally did well during 1984, achieving positive results for the first time since 1978, according to the director-general of the association, Gunter Eser. On revenues approaching \$40 billion, the operating result of the members before interest charges was \$2.2 billion. After net interest charges of \$1.7 billion, the net result was \$500 million, or 1.3 percent of

Eser pointed our thar although these were the best results for several years, they were well below the levels required to linance the industry in the future. It is estimated that the IATA airlines in general, and the Arab carriers in particular, will need to acquire a grand total of 4,000 aircraft by 1993, about 1,800 of them to replace existing units. With spares and other fixed assets, the investment should rotal between \$150 billion and \$200 billion, including some \$100 billion for international scheduled services.

The need to increase revenues, which are under constant and increasing pressure from discounting, rising costs for materials and labor and calls from passengers and freight shippers for lower fares and rates are further major wornes for the carriers.

Arab airlines are also concerned by the recent starting up of Emirares airline, based in Dubai, with scheduled flights to Kuwait, Karachi and New Delhi, and with plans for further services to, among others, Colombo, Saudi Arabia, Bahrain, Qazar and Oman. Paleisean International, New Zealand Airways and the British airline Britannia are among those prepared to offer the new airline rechnical and managerial assistance. Several established airlines in the Gulf area derive considerable revenue from operating through Dubai, and the advent of a newcomer that could compete strongly for such income must be bad news for them.

In general, though, the Arab carriers continue to cooperate through the AACO, IATA or ICAO, the United Nations aviation body. The Gulf Cooperation Council (GCC) has recently promoted a greater level of accord between Gulf Air, Kuwait Airways and



A Saudi Airbus A300 takes to the skies. The airline is taking delivery of 11 of these aircraft which are manufactured by the European Airbus Industrie. The A300 seats 250 and is one of a family of airbuses whose range and capacity varies according to the seating configuration and powerplants. Below, another version of the airbus, the A320, which is for short to medium range and will carry 150 passengers. It is due to come into service in 1987.



Saudia, forming an executive committee of senior governmental and airline people and increasing flights between the capital cities of the GCC countries. A common ticket cover and a unified GCC timetable have also been established to facilitate the exchange of airline documents within the GCC countries.

The Arab airlines are estimated to handle about 7 percent of total international traffic today, compared with 2 percent two decades ago, and the region has its share of high fliers. Saudia is the classic example. This airline began with one DC-3 at the end of World War II and now has over 23,000 employees and a sizable fleer of the most modern airliners, in the introduction of which it has become renowned as a world leader.

Saudia was selected for special commendation by Gunter Eser, as was Yemenia, which he congramlated on its financial turnaround. Other carriers in the region that continue to do well are Kuwait Airways, which Eser commended for its sophisticated training facilities, and Gulf Air, now preparing to become 49 percent privately owned within the next six months. Privatization is becoming a trend in the airline industry, and the rest of the airlines in the Middle East will be watching Gulf Air's experience with

A Vital Market for Aerospace Industry

According to the Boeing Co., there are 21 airlines in the Middle East that operate their jet airliners. The other major aircraft manufacturers in both the an equally buoyant sales story to tell. Taking into consideration the large number of executive aircraft based there, ranging in size from the eight-seat British Aerospace 125 to the Boeing 747 jumbo, it is apparent that the region is an extremely important market for the world zerospace industry.

The aircraft makers have not been slow to exploit this potential, and they have found will-

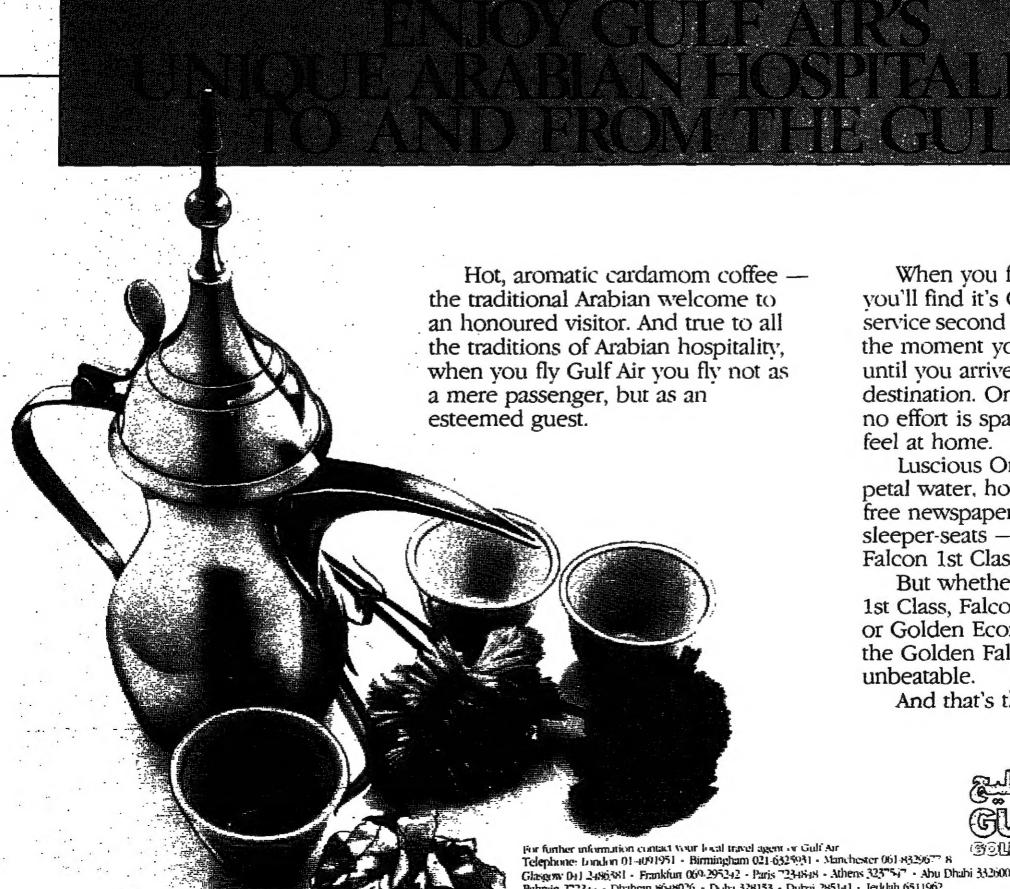
ing purchasers among the Middle Eastern airlines who early on saw the advantages of widebodied airliners, the high technology they contain and the United States and Europe have economical and quiet engines powering them.

As a result, there are no fewthan 38 Boeing 747s owned by the region's airlines. The very advanced Boeing 767 has also begun to enter service there, and Saudia was the first airline in the world to introduce the European Airbus Industrie A300-600 with its fururistic digitalized cockpit operated by a crew of only two.

Continued on next page.

Most of the airlines in the area admit, however, that even with the Gulf Cooperation Council too many of their flights fail to connect with each other, with the result that valuable traffic and income is lost to the non-Arab airlines serving the region. The AACO scheduling committee has been inquiring into these disparities, and is to make recommendations to the member airlines on how their flights might be better meshed.

But the Arab airlines have to accept that they will always compete with outsiders because the region is one of the great aviation crossroads of the world, because its building program of the 1970s produced some of the world's best and most advanced airports, and because of the rich commercial pickings it offers. Although the earlier petrochemical and construction booms have now subsided, the Middle East remains one of the great international targets for exporters of all nations, while its regular migrations of foreign workers, teachers and pilgrims fill hundreds of thousands of airline seats that would otherwise fly empty. Writer Arthur Reed is European Editor of Air Transport World.



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Hatta Fort Hotel at the foot of the Haijar Mountains in the United Arab Emirates.

Hotels Now Offer Updated Welcome

The rigors of travel in the Arab world may have eased for the business person, but the region still has the habit of throwing the unexpected in the path of even the most seasoned visitor.

Michael McFadyen, general manager of the Gulf Hotel in Muscar, Oman, who has been in the Gulf since 1968 recalls: "In Kuwait in those days, all you wanted was a bed. You had to accept that you went into a room with two beds, and in the middle of the night a stranger would arrive to share it."

The 1960s were a hotelier's dream as far as occupancy rates were concerned—usually more than 100 percent-although that could also turn into a nightmare if the government suddenly decided to commandeer a hotel for a state function,

putting guests out onto the

ing salesmen who don't care

about king-sized beds or private

minibars, but prefer no-frills

service. Haggling over which

room discount applies is still the order of the day. No one

walks into a hotel and pays the

full rate. Corporate rates, com-

pany discounts or just plain dis-

counts are the rule, but they

should be negotiated in ad-

vance, preferably by a local

agent or sponsor who will usu-

ally want to direct a guest to a

property where he has influ-

come more interesting, with

many Gulf hotels trying for

originality in theme restau-

rants. The Japanese restaurant

at the Bahrain Hilton, the Ital-

ian trattoria and coffee bar at

the Hyatt Regency in Riyadh

and the pool-side facilities at

Eating in one's hotel has be-

In contrast with even five years ago, the business traveler is now rotally spoiled for choice in most of the Gulf states and in the Arab world in general. This is the result of the arrival since the mid-1970s of nearly all the major international hotel franchise operators: Sheraton, Mariott, Inter-Continental, Hilton, Hyatt, Holiday Inn, Ramada, Meridien and other smaller groups often with only one or two hotels.

The independents are not to be overlooked, since they often offer better value for the traveler on a tight budget. In Bahrain, considered the holiday center of the Gulf, the smaller horels in Manama are doing a roaring trade with Saudi holidaymakers and also with visit-

does not follow strict office hours. Ourside catering contracts help the hotels make money from their kitchens and bakeries, but genuinely high levels of cuisine are available. Facilities at hotels have also

the Jebel Ali Hotel outside Du-

bai are all worth trying as an

alternative to room service,

since staying in reach of the

relephone is often a priority in

Arab countries where business

changed out of all recognition during the last five years. In addition to in-house video, swimming pools and health clubs there are now bowling alleys and a variety of beach sports, from undersez diving to windsurfing and dinghy sailing.

Unless the visitor has local contacts in Saudi Arabia, Qatar and Kuwait he is likely to spend a lot of time in his own company in the hotel, usually meaning a limited diet of inhouse video movies on television and trips to the pool or McFadyen is a keen racquets

player and has introduced tennis and squash facilities at the Gulf Hotel in Qurum, an innovarion that is typical of the older generation of properties now updating their facilities. At the Regency Inter-Continental in Bahrain, the most centrally located of Manama's top four hotels, new investment is going into a tower block to put more accent on leisure attractions, although the hotel itself is only five years old. But improvements in terms of upgrading rooms are also going on at other botels in the region, largely because of the influence of fran-

chise operators on their owners. The method of getting to business appointments is also changing. It is still possible to walk a few hundred meters from the main hotels and hail a

passing battered cab. The chances are the driver will speak only Arabic or, if he knows English, will be unlikely to recognize street names in English. Bur these days in Saudi Arabia, Qarar and Kuwait it is the practice for the principal hotels to offer a limousine service, usually in connection with a leading car rental company such as Avis, complete with drivers who know the cities

other services if guests book a certain number of nights. A stay at the Inter-Continental Hotel in Muscat is likely to cost \$105 a night, depending on what discount can be negotiated, but a more modest hotel in the same city would be the Ruwi at \$75 a night for a single. At the Holiday Inn in Bahrain a. single room would cost about the same as at the Ruwi, while. the Diplomat Hotel, part of Trusthouse Forte's Middle East chain, would cost just over \$100 a night. Hotel charges are still high in the Middle East because of high overhead and staff costs

backward and foreward. Some

hotels, like the Marriott chain,

offer free Herrz car rentals and

Most travelers visit the Gulf in the autumn or spring, avoid-. ing the hot summer months when Gulf nationals travel and religious events of significance, including Ramadan and the Haj pilgrimage, rake place. These are now moving up earli-er in the year, but still fall in the hot weather season from April to September.

and the cyclical nature of busi-

A recent change in the Mid-dle East botel trade has been the emphasis placed on arrracting the Arab traveler. Visitors from the industrialized countries are still welcome-and are the bread and butter of the business-but the marketing drive

of many top hotels in the Mid-dle East, including Egypt, Jordan and Syria, is to attract the Saudi or Gulf traveler. This is because Arabs often travel as a family and rarely quibble about

"It's quite simple," says a pokesman for the Jeddah Holiday Inn, "the Arab traveler spends more time and money in the hotel, and although we don't favor any one group we must cater to his needs."

Holiday Inn is established in Saudi Arabia, where it was the first hotel group in Jeddah as well as in the industrial cities of Jubail and Yenbo. Another hotel group with a strong presence throughout the region is Meridien, of France, which still has its eye on Beirut as a center for regional tourism if a peaceful solution could be found to the country's problems.

Visa delays often frustrate the business traveler visiting the Middle East, and such complications deter him from staying on to see the sights. In the Gulf, visas for Oman have become right because of the 1985 15th anniversary of Sultan Qaboos's accession celebrations and the summit conference of the Gulf Cooperation Council. Gerting access to Saudi Arabia-the most important business marker-has become easi-

The business of arranging appointments has always been a subtle procedure in the Middle East, but now it is even more so. An appointment made by telex to meet a minister is often regarded as an invitation for a meeting rather than an actual time and place for an interview. Top people in the Gulf are well procected by screening procedures, although the system usually works in favor of the persis-

A Vital Market

However, the Arab airlines still have a considerable number of decisions about fleet renewal to make before the end of this decade despite their spending spree in the past. For instance, there are still 64 Boeing 707s flying with Middle Eastern airlines. This aircraft first came into service in 1960 and is now out of production, nor do its engines satisfy the stringent new noise regulations now being introduced in the United

Operating such aircraft to areas outside those mentioned above presents no immediate problem, but the pressure to consider replacements is on One option is to refit the aircraft with the new, environ-French CFM-56 engine at a cost brand-new narrow-bodied air-

States, Britain and in Europe.

ediscove amic He Continued from previous page. Lockheed TriStar, the McDonnell Douglas DC-10 and the earlier versions of the Boeing 747. As these aircraft age they are becoming more costly to service and maintain as well as outmoded by newer technology, including advances in computerization and materials, particulary composites in airframe

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Lockheed has now closed its civil aircraft production line. but three big companies: Air-bus, McDonnell Douglas and Boeing, are in competition for what will be a rich crop of orders from the region in the

The Arab Air Carriers' Organization's figures indicate this need. The association forecasts that during the next decade the annual growth in the number mentally acceptable U.S./ of Middle Fast passengers will average 7.3 percent, which is of around \$6 million, compared 0.8 percent greater than world with at least \$30 million for a zirline growth, while that for cargo will be 6.2 percent. The figures were calculated on all Re-equipment decisions are routes within the region and on also facing airlines operating all international routes to and wide-bodied aircraft such as the from the Middle East.

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Airline Fleets The following is an inventory of the aircraft operated by the major airlines of the Arab World.

Alia-the Royal Jordanian Airline - with 4,600 employees, operates a fleet consisting of three Boeing 747-200B "combi" passenger/freight aircraft, three B707-320Cs, six B727-200s and nine TriStar 500s.

Egyptair - has 9,600 employees. Its fleet consists of one B747-200, seven B707-320Cs, eight Airbus A300B4s, three B767-200ERs (extended range) and some light aircraft.

Gulf Air - has 3,300 employees. It was formed in 1950, and equal shareholders since 1971 are the Gulf states of Bahrain, Oman, Qarar and the United Arab Emirates. Its fleet consists of one B747, 11 TriStars and eight B737-200s.

Iraqi Airways - formed in January 1946, has 4,800 employees and a fleet that includes three B747-200Cs, one B747SP (special performance), two B707-320Cs, six B727-200s, three B737-200s, 20 Soviet Ilyushin Il-76T/Ms, six Antonov An-12s, three An-24s, six JetStar 11s, four Falcon 50s, two Falcon 20Fs and four Piaggio

Jamahiriya Air Transport - formed in 1982 with its base in Tripoli, Libya, has 250 employees, but operates a fleet consisting of eight B707-320Cs, 11 Ilyushin Il-76T/TDs, a Lockheed L-100-30, two Lockheed L-100-20s, one Folker F-27-500, one F-27-400 and

Kuwait Airways - formed in 1954, but adopting its present ritle in 1957, employs 6,500 and has a fleet consisting of four B747-200Bs. three Airbus A300-C4-600s, five Airbus A310s, three B707-320Cs, four B727-200s, two British Aerospace 125-700s and three B767-200ERs. Three of the Kuwait A310s were in the process of being sold as this list was prepared. They had been stored by Boeing in Hannover, West Germany, and were being modified in that country before delivery to Pan American.

Libyan Arab Airlines - with a scaff of 4,800, flies two B707-320Bs, two B707-320Cs, ten 727-200s, three Fokker F-28-4000s, two F-27-400s, one F-27-500, 14 F-27-600s and has on order four Airbus A300B4s and four A310s.

Middle East Airlines - whose operations have been badly disrupted recently as a result of the conflict in Lebanon, has 5,200 employees. Its fleet consists of three B747-200B combis, eight B707-320Cs and ten B720Bs, although some of these aircraft have been leased to other airlines.

Oman Aviation Services - formed in 1981, has 1,000 employees and a fleet of four F-27-500s, one F-27-600, a Citation 11

Royal Air Maroc - with 3,900 workers, has in its fleet one B747-200B combi, two B707-320Cs, eight B727-200s, four B737-200s and two B737-200Cs.

Saudia - can trace its history back to 1945. Now the biggest airline in the Arab world with 23,500 employees, its growing fleet includes two B747-200Fs, eight 747-100s, two B747SPs, 11 Airbus A300-600s, five 707-320Cs, 17 B737-200s, two B737-200Cs, 17 TriStar 200s and various smaller types. Among its orders are 10

Syrian Arab Airlines - formed in 1961, has a staff of 3,300 and operates two B747SPs, three B727-200s, four Ilyushin Il-76s, five Tupolev Tu-134s, four Antonov An-26s and seven Yakolev

Trans-Mediterranean Airways (TMA) - the Lebanese cargo airline, has 1,500 employees and flies eight B707-320Cs.

Tunis Air - goes back to 1949. It has a staff of 4,700 and its fleet consists of an Airbus A300B4, eight B727-200s, a B727-100 and five B737-200s, one a cargo aircraft.

Yemen Airways (Yemenia) - lormed originally in 1963, and given its present title in 1978, has 1,100 employees. Its fleet consists of five B727-200s, a B737-200 and two DHC Dash 7s.

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So there are no prizes for guessing which aircraft has been ordered by the major airlines of the Middle East.

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Rediscovery of Islamic Heritage

There are few regions of the ered in the last 50 years and world that offer as spectracular a trace the melding of Roman. heritage as the Middle East. From the splendors of classical Egypt, with the unforgerable sight of the great temple of Abu Simbel in the glow of an early morning sunrise, to the crumbling relies of what might have been the Queen of Sheba's main export harbor for myrth in southern Oman, this area is. rich in both past and present

"Wars may come and go, bur tourism goes on for ever" was the firm conviction of one director of tourism in Egypt, the country which has perhaps more than others in the Arab world made a real industry out of tourism.

From the Pyramids to Luxor to floating palaces on the Nile to the ruins at Aswan, there is indeed nothing quire like Egypt for viewing and reliving the

But there are plenty of other ne you'll apprecia archaeological treasures to be found in the Arab world, which as a whole is becoming more conscious of its past, Although some of the countries, notably Syria and Oman, are not always easy to enter because of visa restrictions, they both offer a wealthy heritage to the discerning visitor. Jordan, with its cele-brated "Rose-red" Petra carved out of the rock, has few hangups about letting the world see a little of its history. Just outside Amman, the capital, great efforts are being made to reveal the true splendor of Jerash.

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Unfortunately the same cannot be said for the great classical sights of Syria, which un-doubtedly has one of the richest patrimonies in the Arab world, ranging from the almost Hollywood-style Krak des Chevaliers, one of the most magnificient of Crusader castles, to the they left behind elaborate casruins ar Palmyra

touring exhibition of Syrian spectacular, now restored, are throughout the United States, are also several smaller ones It has just opened in Baltimore inland where Portuguese troops and includes items from muse- and traders ventured into unums in Aleppo, Damascus, known Arabia. Deir ez Zor and Palmyra Most One of the of the objects have been discove destinations is without a doubt

Hellenistic, Aramsean and Arab cultures.

Across the Gulf from Syria the past is coming more and more into view as many of the Gulf countries realize the natural potential they have on their

Ten years ago, anything that might be described as a museum would often consist of a few fading photographs, a box of crumbling pearls and a decaying fishing boat or two. Now all that has changed.

Kuwait, as might be expected, has one of the firest museums of Islamic pieces anywhere in the world. No expense has been spared to gather together some of the richest objets d'art, ranging from intricately carved door frames and screens to magnificent carpets and illuminated manuscripts. The displays and lighting march anything to be found in North America or Eu-

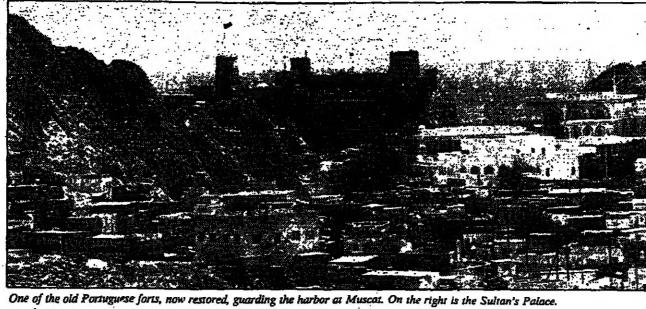
On a much smaller scale is the museum in Dubai, where a former fort has been opened as an informative cultural center. Here the traditions of the Gulf can be seen, from a typical reed house to early marine relics.

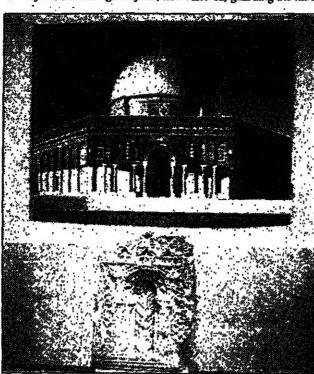
There are similiar but more modern museums in Bahrain, Qarar and Oman, where increasing efforts are being made to preserve something of the

Syria is not the only country

with a wealth of forts. Many of a later period mark the trail of some of the original European trail blazers to the Arab world-the Portuguese. After virtually circumnavigating Africa they ventured around the Strait of Hormuz and into the Gulf. Everywhere they stopped ties guarding sheltered creeks
During the next two years a and barbors. Two of the most culture is visiting museums the twin forts at Museur. There

One of the newest tourist





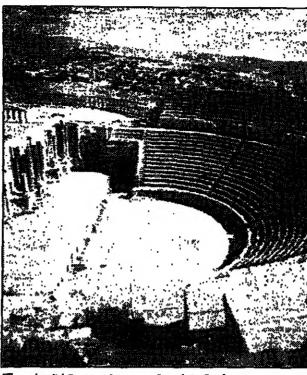
Kuwait's museum houses a fine collection of Islamic art.

North Yemen, where the feeling of the true Arabia is perhaps at its best. So far modern tourism has not really come to this area although the government, through its airline, Ye-menia, and the Yemen Arab Tourism Agency, is now hoping to attract more visitors. North Yemen, with its ancient buildings and dramatic views, is like a time capsule where it is still possible to experience the sights and sounds of a bygone

Mud-brick buildings stand upon each other in raggle-taggie fashion, each house giving.

support to its neighbor or forming the foundation for a smaller dwelling on top. There are highly ornate fortresses built almost impossibly on top of pinnacles of rock and plenty of relics from past invaders who have left footprints in history throughout the land as well as much evidence of pre-Islamic

All this can be seen from the comparative comfort of several new Western-style hotels, including the Sheraton, the Ramada, the Taj Sheba (one of the India Taj Group's finest ho-



The splendid Roman theater at Jerash in Jordan.

(once the home of the Imam) and many others.

Sadly, much of the splendor that was Arabia is being, or in most cases has already been, swept away in the course of progress. The once ubiquirous wind towers of cities like Dubai and Muscat are nearly all gone. These were a primitive form of air conditioning which had great practical value. Efforts are being made to preserve the few

of them that still remain. In Saudi Arabia's Red Sea port of Jeddah, the mayor has made a valiant effort to preserve tels), the Al-Hamad Palace part of the old city with its tiled

alleyways and carved overhangng balconies.

Ironically, now that the great tide of modernization in the Arabian Peninsula and Gulf countries has all but eliminated relics of the past, there has been a rewakening of interest in the Arabic cultural tradition. Much of this part of the world was the leading center of civilization in early medieval times, a fact often overlooked by the casual visitor who, if given time and encouragement, can learn much from the many new museums displaying treasures from the



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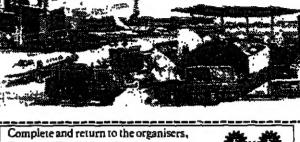
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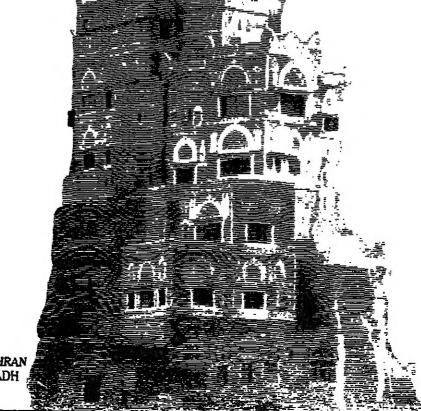
The temples, the 3,000 year old Mareb dam and other historic relics have survived the centuries as have Sana'a's ancient wall and magnificent oriental souk.

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The Airport Building **Boom Continues**

In spite of a downturn in oil sengers a year by 1992, rising to prices and a construction-led in- 12 million by the year 2000, dustrial recession in the Middle when Riyadh should be coping East, airport development in with 15 million and Jeddah the region continues apace. Passenger and cargo traffic are growing, governments continnerwork remains an essential mark of progress.

Consequently, according to the annual publication Arab contracts have been awarded to Transport and Shipping, some a clutch of local firms to upto percent of world airport building and improvement in the second half of this decade is ing is to carry out runway expected to take place in the Arab world.

Admittedly, airport development is a little more subdued than in the late 1970s. Time was when you could scarcely open a newspaper in the Arab world without reading of some vast new airport project. At the turn of the decade a rash of stunning new international airports began with Kuwait in 1978, the Abu Dhabi International Airport (Nadia) in 1982, the Queen Alia Airport in Jordan in 1985 and the \$800-million Saddam Hussein International Airport in Baghdad, also in 1983. Topping them all were the SS-billion King Abdel Aziz International Airport in Jeddah in May 1981 and its sister facility, the King Khaled International Airport, in Riyadh in

December 1983. The Jeddah and Riyadh airports are two of the three airports conceived under Saudi Arabia's International Airports Project. The other is a \$2.18billion replacement for the existing Dhahran airport originally built as a military base in the mid-1940s. It was upgraded to accommodate increasing passenger and cargo traffic in 1980.

phase of the King Fahd Eastern Province Airport remains one of the main objectives of Saudi Arabia's recently elaborated Fourth Five-Year Development Plan 1985-90.

With two 4,000-meter runways, the new airport is expected to serve seven million pas- of earthworks is almost com-

with 17 million.

These compare with 1983 figures of 4.3 million at Dhahue to see air transport as one of nan, 6.6 million at Riyadh and the most efficient ways of uni- 8.1 million at Jeddah. Total dofying the often far-flung corners mestic and international pasof their countries, and a nation-senger traffic at the three was al air carrier with an expanding up 6.4 percent in 1983 over the ond runway opened in April previous year, and cargo traffic 1984. was up 26.9 percent.

Already, over the past year, grade 10 regional airports. Al-Namal Trading and Contractimprovements valued at \$7 million at Qurayyar, while Tamimi & Found have a \$8.7-million contract to extend the runway at Rafha in order to accommodate Boeing 737s.

Meanwhile, general airport facilities in Saudi Arabia are likely to be improved as a result of joint ventures ser up alongside Boeing's \$1,2-billion Peace Shield air and ground defense program. For example, the largest of four projects anticipated by the Boeing International Industrial Technology Group involves a \$500-million aircraft modification center to be built with parmers including Saudia, the national airline.

In neighboring Bahrain, a consortium of U.K. consultants led by Scott Wilson Kirkpatrick and Partners this year won the design and supervision contract for a \$50-million plan to expand the island's international airport. Work has already started on resurfacing the main runway and on a new freight terminal. Contracts to refurbish the existing passenger terminal and to construct an additional one will be bid on over the next 12 months. The two terminals will allow one to be used for Completion of the first arrivals and another for departures, thus reducing the security risk posed by transit travelers.

Further down the Gulf, Scott Wilson Kirkpatrick is also the consulting engineer on the United Arab Emirates' largest ongoing airport development at Al Ain, where the construction

plete and where Joannou & Paraskevaides won a \$60-million contract in July for the main civil works.

In neighboring Dubai, the local contractor Dutco, in partnership with Balfour Bearty of the United Kingdom, is building a new \$30-million Arrivals terminal which will complement the new 4,000-meter sec-

In Qarar, plans for a new airport have been shelved, but Scott Wilson Kirkpatrick has been designing and supervising a series of improvements (now worth around \$30 million) to the facilities since 1978.

The same British engineers are completing the design of a new \$200-million civil and militury airport at Erbil in Iraq, where, in spite of the war with Iran, the new Saddam Hussein International Airport was completed in 1983 by French contractors Fougerolle and Spie-Batignolles under the supervision of British consultants Maunsell and Partners. and where new airports at Basra and Mosul are planned.

Jordan has completed its \$238-million Queen Alia International Airport, 40 kilometers (25 miles) south of Amman, but has little prospect of much development in the near future.

Rehabilitation of the Beirut sirport, as envisaged by Aeroport de Paris in 1983, remains a pipe dream as long as political instability persists.

Airport development in North Africa is more sporadic. Libya's ambitious program in this sector has been held back by financial difficulties, though the International Airports Authority of India still claims to have much work in prospect

there and in Algeria.

Tunisia is set to build a new \$15-million airport to serve its tourist industry in Tabarka on the northern coast near Algeria. The project is being financed by Saudi Arabia and designed British Airports International which, with Aeroport de Paris, Naco (of the Netherlands) and Flughaven Frankfurt, are the main European airport managers and consultants working in the area.

In general, says Bill Sterling, the partner responsible for the Middle East at Scott Wilson Kirkpatrick: "Although It won't be up to the levels of five to 10 years ago, there is still going to be a reasonable amount of work on airport development, especially in the

"Governments are realizing the airlines will go to airports which offer the best service in terms of cost of fuel, efficiency of turnaround and passenger fa-

"As this sort of message filters through, Arab airports may well be better planned and a better value for money in the

Arab Air '86

This air show is the first event of its kind to be held in Dusupport of the Department of Civil Aviation at the Dubai International Trade Center between February 16-20 next year. Already more than 200 companies from 20 countries have booked space in the new exhibition hall at the Trade Center. The exhibition is coinciding with a two-day con-

ference organized by the Mid-

die East Economic Digest of

The organizers of the exhibition, Fairs and Exhibitions bai. It is being staged with the of London, have arranged for special aircraft displays to be shown on the apron at Dubai International Airport.

> For further information contact: Fairs and Exhibitions Ltd., 51 Doughty Street, London, WC1N 2LB, telex 299708 EFANEE G.: or MEED, 21 John Street, London WC1N 2BP, telex 266872 MEEDAR.

Gulf Air Partial Privatization Move

Formed in March 1950, with equal shareholding by Bahrain, Oman, Qarar and the United Arab Emirates since April 1974, Gulf Air is now the secondbiggest airline in the Arab world. It is also the most profitable, according to its chairman, Salim bin Nassir al-Busaidi.

The airline has an all-jet fleer consisting of Boeing 747, Boeing 737 and Lockheed TriStar aircraft and operates a wide network of scheduled services both within the region and as far afield as London and Hong Kong.

Two major events are on its corporate horizon. First there is the need to consider new equipment, including the eventual replacement of its TriStar airliner fleet with a type incorporating the latest technology. Prospects indicate that a total of 17 new aircraft will be required, involving an investment as high as \$850 million.

Second, there is the shift toward partial private ownership of the airline which, up to now, has been government-owned. Privatization is a strong trend at present within the world airline industry-British Airways, Singapore Airlines and Malaysian Airlines System are among the industry leaders moving in this direction - and the program for Gulf Air involves 49 percent

months. It is expected that only Gulf nationals will be allowed to buy the shares, which will be split into denominations small enough to encourage wide distribution. Gulf Air's board is being advised on this move by. the Chase Manharran Bank of New York and the Gulf International Bank of Manama, where the airline has its main

Recent profits make Gulf Air a reasonably attractive. proposition for potential private investors. It is a "lean" airline, with staff productivity high by the standards of some of the other Arab airlines and increasing at the rate of around 9 percent a year. Figures show that 1984 was its sixth consecutive year in the black, with a profit of \$47.5 million on revemues of \$624.8 million (compared with \$50.9 million and \$574.7 million in 1983). The airline served 29 cities in 1984, carried three million passengers (16 percent up), and handled

operating base.

record volumes of treight. But, as the chairman pointed out in his annual report for 1984, the additional passengers carried during the year did nor result in any greatly increased revenue, largely because of a drop in yield that was attributed to fare competition and curof the shares being offered, rency devaluation in the air-

Three factors that could have a serious impact on future profitability are a long-running dispute with Pakistan International Airlines over traffic rights between Karachi and the Gulf. the setting up of a new air company in Dubai, Emirates airline, with a possible impact on Gulf Air's traditional highrevenue business service to Pakistan and India, and the price war that rumbles on among all the airlines in the area and which dilutes the yield from

their operations. Gulf Air's Bahrain budget includes a sum of \$52.7 million for 1986/87 for a new airport reminal, while work began last February on a \$6.6 million freight terminal. When the enormous investment in new aircraft and new buildings is taken into account; it can be seen that the airline's finances will come under severe strain in the years to come, with the result that earnings could suf-

In the meantime, Gulf Air safeguards its reputation as one of the most innovative of the Arab airlines with the introduction of modern management technologies and computerization. Its chief executive, Ali Ibrahim al-Malki, has recently

probably within the next six line's most important markets. turing of the company's management, which enables senior executives to concentrate more on planning for the longer term while leaving divisional executives to min the airline on a dayto-day basis.

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The program also established an additional three divisions covering aidine services. airline operations and corporate planning, the whole devised with a view toward making Gulf Air even leaner than it is roday. At the same time the company is pursuing its policy of Gulf-ization of its staff, with the result that 100 percent of its leading management posts are now filled by Gulf nationals and 53 percent of beadquarters workers are also locals. Staff recruitment has been kept to a minimum in an effort to keep rising costs at a manageable level. During 1984 there was only a 9.8 percent increase in the work force even though

traffic went up by 24.8 percent. Gulf Air is working more closely, through the Gulf Cooperation Council, with fellow council members Saudia and Kuwait Airways, but is reportedly hisving difficulty convinc-ing them of the advantages that might flow from a spread of privatization in the Gulf and particularly from the establishment of a number of small recarried out a significant restructional airlines.

Dubai's Duty-Free Shop

There are not many duty-free shops in the world where you can buy almost anything from a deluxe combat jacket to a bar of gold. But that's part of the choice offered ar the duty-free shopping complex at Dubai International Airport. The dutyfree shops there are now among the fastest growing at any airport in the world.

This year, according to Mohi-din Abdul Kader Binhendi, the young director-general of the Dubai Department of Civil Aviation, sales are expected to exceed \$22 million. Situated at the crossroads of international air traffic between Europe and the Far East, Dubai is ideally placed to take advan-_...

tage of both departing and transit passengers.

Last year the total number of passengers passing through the airport was just over 3.6 million -an average of nearly 10,000 a day, making Dubai one of the busiest airports in the Gulf. Binhendi expects the airport to be handling up to 5 million passengers annually by the 1990s, and plans for further extensions to the airport are in the

More than 45 airlines use the airport, and there are well over 100 daily traffic movements. Just over a year ago work started on a new Arrivals rerminal, expected to open in the late spring of next year.

There will also be a special.

ports in the world with a simi-

It is hoped that stopping off for dury-free shopping at Du-ings.
bai, whose slogan is "Ely buy." Dubar's dury-free shop is unsquare meters). Goods on sale ... Some airports have made de-

all over the world. and video tapes clocks and have also record displays of warches, electronic golds with the lease.

dury-free shopping center for errs, computers, jewelry of all arriving passengers, who will kinds, leather and sportswear, be able to make selected pur- confectionery and a delicateschases of duty-free goods. There sen. One special feature is a are only one or two other air: shop called Gifts from Dubai which, as the name implies, concentrares on local handicrafts: leather, jewelry and carv-

rendelantet att. Kr

Dubai," will become a must for rivaled in the Middle East. the business traveler and tour- where at most airports sophistiist. The center comprises 24 cared duty-free shops or airport individual shops, covering an shops of almost any kind are area of 22,000 square feet (1,980 conspicuous by their absence.

cover an extremely wide range permined efforts to make their of merchandise and come from departure lounges more com-· foresble and arreactive - Bah-There is a profusion of sadio rain is a good example - and

You'd expect an airline that's been going since 1365 to be among the world's best. No, we haven't made a mistake. We have a different took off. Now we're expanding so fast, statistics are Lockheed TriStars and the first 11 Airbus A300-600's. Our in-flight cuisine wouldn't be out of place in a calendar to you. rapidly out of date. 14 new aircraft will wear our livery this year, includtop restaurant

Ours starts from the year 622AD, when the Prophet

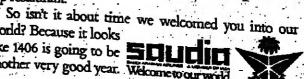
Mohammed travelled from Makkah to Medinah. Our airline, however, started exactly 40 years ago. In a country as large as Saudi Arabia, air travel soon

But here are a few you may like to bear in mind. Saudia carry over 11 million passengers a year, flying between 23 domestic and 44 international destinations. We have a 92-strong fleet that includes Boeing 747's,

ing 10 of the latest stretch-top 747's.

And we're determined to improve a 93% punctuality record (Just about any aidine would be proud of it) If the figures mean nothing to you, the food will.

world? Because it looks like 1406 is going to be another very good year. Welcome to our world



hop

Fixed-Coupon Issues Sink As Hopes of Rate Cut Recede

By CARL GEWIRTZ International Herald Tribane

ARIS - Hopes of an imminent cut in U.S. interest rates were put into temporary deep freeze last week. The reassessment was provoked by news late Thursday that. with its debt-limit ceiling temporarily lifted by Congress, he Treasury intended to issue \$61 billion in securities through

It was no surprise that there was a big backlog of financings as the Treasury had been prevented from tapping the market during the long Congressional impasse over increasing the debt ceiling. But the size of the funding program, which started last Friday,

was larger than expected.
... Analysts also said that the recent strong rally in bond prices was due for a correction and testing of levels. But the combination of events was enough to knock bond prices down — more sharply in New York than on the Eurobond market. That also was no surprise, as the New York rally had been much

stronger.

Most analysts continue to believe that the stream of economic data indicating faltering U.S. economic growth points to an inevitable cut in the discount rate. But that the discount law now is seen happening later rather than sooner.

Tetal Doller Evalvatest

Tetal Doller Evalvatest

Cedel 15,658.80 15,658.60 5,000.20

Eurocleor 29,764.90 25,929.70 3,835.20

Eurobond Yields

U.S.2 lg term, Int1 inst.
U.S.2 lg term, Int1 inst.
U.S.3 long term, Ind.
U.S.3 medium term, Ind.
Con.3 medium term

French Fr. short term
Sterling medium term
Yen medium term, int'l inst.
Yen ig term, int'l inst.
ECU medium term
ECU medium term

Luxif med form Int'l Inst.

Market Turnover

As the Federal Reserve traditionally steers an even-keel policy during major government financing operations, a cut is ruled out until at least the final week of this month and probably, many say, until December.

All this did nothing to facilitate the sale of the fixed-coupon Eurodollar issues launched last week. In fact, they all sank to

discounts well exceeding the commissions paid to underwriters:

15. less 3 percent for Betawest Properties (a double-A rated unit of U S West Inc., which was part of American Telephone & Telegraph Co. before the court-ordered divestiture), Scandinavian Airlines System and Banque Nationale de Paris.

BNP OFFERED \$100 million of five-year bonds at 100% bearing a coupon of 9% percent. These are callable after three years at par. The bank also sold warrants to buy a like amount of noncallable bonds. For the first three years, the warrants can be exercised only by surrendering the callable bonds; thereafter, against cash.

Market operators referred to these as phantom warrants because no one had any to trade. The entire amount, priced at \$10 each, was preplaced through Salomon Brothers. They were quoted at the end of the week at \$14 to \$16.

There is a considerable amount of skepticism in the market about these "wedded warrants" — so called because they need to be market to the original called bond during the first years. At Market operators referred to these as phantom warrants be-

issue is the premium — which many consider to be exorbitant — at which these warrants apparently trade in the secondary mar-

Coca-Cola, for example, issued seven-year warrants early this month at \$6.25 each. They were quoted as high as \$35 before settling down to a range of \$25-\$30. The question being asked is who is buying these warrants at that price, and why?

Willy Dunn, a director at Societé Générale Strauss Tumbull in

London, one of the major market makers in warrants, says he sees no way of justifying the high premium the market puts on the long life of these wedded warrants.

By way of example, he uses the recent 10% percent issue from Electricité de France. If interest were to drop one percentage point during the next year, the EDF noncallable bond (which then would have a life of nine years left) would logically be expected to be trading at a price of 106. That 6-percent premium would push down the yield on the nine-year bonds to 9% percent. . Assuming the difference between four- and nine-year maturitles remains constant at ¼ percent, Mr. Dunn assumes the callable bonds would then trade at a price of 104, to reduce the yield to 91/2 percent

The difference of \$20 between 104—the price that would have to be paid to buy the callable bond in order to exercise the warrants—and the 106 value on the noncallable bond is the warrants — and the 100 value on the noncanador bond is the value of the warrant if rates drop 1 percent within a year.

In fact, the EDF warrants, which were originally offered at \$16 each, ended the week at \$20-\$24 — reasonable compared with the

premiums at which some of the other warrants are trading. The high premiums would seem to reflect expectations that rates will drop much more sharply, either in the first year or during the relatively long life of these warrants. But so long as the (Continued on Page 13, Col. 1)-

Last Week's Markets All figures are as of close of trading Friday

Stock Indexes	Money Rates	
United States	United States Laww.	Providit.
Lost WK. Prov.Wk. Chrys	Discount rate 7/2	71/2
DJ Indus 1435.32 1404.36 +220 %	Pederal funds rate	713/16
DJ Ufit 165.32 161.83 +216%	Prime rufe 71/2	91/2
DJTrons 684.34 678.14 +0.51%	Japan	
S&P 100 191,02 186.37 +2.50 %		
S&P 500 197.94 193.70 +2.19%	Discount 5	5
NYSE Co 114.30 " 111.94 +211%	Call money 7%	. 74
Socror: Merrill Lynch, Paris.	60-day interbank 715/16	713/16
	West Germany .	
Britain	Lembard 550	5.50
	Overnish! 455	455
	1-month interbank 478	. 4.70
FT 30 108440 1077.50 +0.64 %		. 20
TT	Britain	
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Currency Rates

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Disappointing Drilling Off South China Coast

After Much Costly Exploration, Oil Strikes Are Only Moderate

By Jim Mann
Lat Angeles Times Service
CANTON, China — Many of
the world's leading oil companies have spent a great deal of money here during the past few years, among other things paying rents as high as those in Hong Kong or New York City, in order to drill for oil off the South Chi-

Chinese authorities have charged the oil companies Hous-ton-level salaries for the services of oil workers, who may actually be paid no more than \$75 a month. The companies have also shuttled foreign oil workers in and out of China, at a cost of about \$250,000 per man per

But despite expenses of more than \$1.5 billion so far, the companies have not come up with the major oil discoveries that had been expected.

At a comple of drilling sites, moderate amounts of oil have been found, the commercial value of which is not yet certain. And most of the foreign companies are continuing to bid for exploration contracts, saying that having started here they do

not want to give up yet.

The stakes are huge. Chinese authorities have been counting on offshore oil to help ease the nation's energy problems. And they have been expecting exports of offshore oil to help produce the foreign exchange needed for

China's modernization program. Exit the early hopes that China's offshore oil reserves might be as large as those in the North Sea or in Prudhoe Bay off Alaska have been dashed. Oil company executives now admit that they were far too optimistic about the prospects, and the Chinese government recently has begins to emphasize the possibilities for future drilling on the mainland in an effort to dampen the

"Fundamentally, the first round has been disappointing and unsuccessful," said George V. Wood, general manager of British Petroleum's China opera-tion, which has drilled 14 wells and has 14 dry holes. "The biggies that were possible are almost certainly not there. Rather than Prudhoe Bay-size discoveries, we're talking about 50 to 100 million barrels of recoverable oil

Prudhoe Bay's reserves are about 10 billion barrels. Robert O. Anderson, chair-

man of the board of Atlantic Richfield Co., said during a trip here in September that "some discoveries have been made, but the problem has been size."

A spokesman for China National Offshore Oil Corp., the government-owned oil company, turned down a request for an interview, saying that all the available information about off-



shore oil prospects already has been published. China is in the midst of a sec-

ond round of negotiations for the sale of offshore oil tracts and its official viewpoint continues to be upbeat. Qin Wencai, presi-dent of CNOOC, recently told the government-controlled newspaper China Daily that the foreign oil companies' disappoint-

ment "is premature."
The official Xinhua News Agency said early this month that "considerable progress has been made over the past six years since China began seeking for-eign help to develop offshore oil fields."

China already is one of the world's 10 leading oil producers. Its onshore wells, particularly

the large fields at Daging in Manchuria and at Shengli near Bohai Bay, turned out about 115 million tons, or 730 million bar-rels, of crude oil last year. Most of this oil is used in China, but a portion of it is exported, particu-larly to Japan.

Although China has operated the wells on the mainland on its own, it invited foreign oil companies to help in offshore oil pro-duction, hoping to obtain the lat-est offshore drilling technology and to develop the offshore fields more quickly.

Throughout the late 1970s and early 1980s, Chinese authorities and Western oil experts alike tended to view China as the most (Continued on Page 13, Col. 5)

OECD Members Disagree on **U.S. Growth**

By Brian Childs

PARIS - Two days of economic policy talks between senior officials from major industrial countries have ended in open disagreement

over U.S. growth prospects, Beryl W. Sprinkel, chairman of President Ronald Reagan's council of economic advisers, said he told the officials that U.S. gross national product would increase 4 percent next year, after an estimated 1.5percent growth for the last quarter of 1985.

But Kjell Andersen, country studies director of the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development, said that he and most officials of the 24 nations attending the talks saw a U.S. growth rate for 1986 of no more than 3 percent.

The OECD itself, in its last halfyearly report in May, forecast a decline in U.S. growth below 3 per-cent a year in the 18 months to the end of 1986, from 6.8 percent in

Mr. Sprinkel, defending his 4percent figure, said the economy would be boosted by declining in-terest rates, a current low level of inventories compared with sales, and action to curb federal government spending.

"All the background is in place

"All the background is in place for an economic pick-up," he said after the meeting ended Friday. "Reports coming in mostly show it's already happening. We will be coming into 1986 at a good clip."

But Mr. Andersen said a likely slowdown in U.S. business investment and a probable rise in personal savings from low third-quarter levels made a 1986 growth rate of

levels made a 1986 growth rate of more than 3 percent unlikely.

Other officials attending the half-yearly session of the OECD's economic policy committee, also said that they were unconvinced by Mr. Sprinkel's forecast. "Off the record, it's difficult to

see much ground for his opti-mism," said one economist who asked not to be identified. Aside from the wrangle over the U.S. outlook, officials said that the

Overall OECD growth is likely to run at 3 percent next year, with Western Europe slightly slower at about 2.5 percent and Japan rather faster at almost 4.5 percent, they

There was general agreement that inflation was likely to stay low in 1986, but that no rapid recovery was expected in the U.S. balance of payments deficit, one of the major problems facing the world econo-

Mr. Sprinkel said that an OECD forecast indicating a \$145-billion current account deficit next year was "very realistic."

He said the dollar's recent depreciation would take time to have an impact on trade. "We are not projecting a quick turnaround in the U.S. current account deficit," he

Mexico Plans Spending Boost Of 50% in 1986

MEXICO CITY - Mexico plans to boost domestic spending by nearly 50 percent next year, but will retain austerity policies adopted after the 1982 economic crash as its basic eco-

continue crash as its basic eco-nomic strategy.

President Miguel de la Ma-drid's 1986 budget outline con-tains no dramatic changes, but earmarks 500 billion pesos (\$990 million) for rebuilding after the September earthquake that killed an estimated 7,000

In the Friday outline, he also indicated he might be willing to enter the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade, the world trade framework that Mexico has long mistrusted.

The budget plan calls for a 43.1-percent increase in public spending to 15,400 billion pesos. It also calls for a 1986 budget deficit of 4.9 percent compared with 9.6 percent this year.

Columbia, a unit of Coca-Cola son said. She described the \$1-per-Co., also owns one-fourth of Tri- share payment, which is subject to NEW YORK - CBS Inc. has approval from Coca-Cola's board.

CBS Sells Stake in Tri-Star for About \$50 Million

sold its one-fourth interest in TiStar, which produces and distribStar Pictures Inc. for at least 548 utes theatrical films. The purchase
million in its drive to pay back debt of the HBO shares would give it
it incurred fighting off Ted effective control now that CBS has it incurred fighting off Ted Turner's takeover bid. The sale could be worth as much as \$53

Tri-Star's general counsel, Leslie Jacobson, said Friday that Columbia Pictures Industries Inc., one of three partners that formed Tri-Star in 1983, was negotiating to buy half of the one-fourth interest held by Home Box Office, a Time Inc. subsidiary that is the other partner.

With Friday's sale to purchasers that Ms. Jacobson described as "primarily" institutional investors. the public holds about 49 percent

CBS received \$7.75 a share from the sale of its 6.25 million shares and expects a supplemental pay-ment of \$1 a share from an affiliate of Columbia Pictures. Ms. Jacob-

as an "inducement for CBS to sell." CBS should make about \$53 million from the sale after accounting for the money from Columbia and

paying 25 cents a share as a selling fee to Allen & Co., she said. Tri-Star distributed such popular films as "Rambo First Blood: Part II" and "The Muppets Take Manhattan," but was never a financial success for CBS.

CBS sold its interest in Tri-Star as part of a drive to trim operations and raise \$300 million after taxes.

The company needs to pay off debt it incurred by buying back nearly \$1 billion of its stock to fight off the takeover attempt this year by Mr. Turner, the cable-television entre-

On Wednesday, CBS took a \$21,1-million after-tax loss on its movie operation, including both Tri-Star and its in-house movie division, in posting a third-quarter corporate loss of \$114.1 million. Columbia Pictures, CBS and

Home Box Office invested about \$100 million in Tri-Star after its founding in February 1983.

meeting broadly reconfirmed previous growth forecasts for the rest of the OECD nations.

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A Captain of Industry In Norway Sells Stake In Oil-Rig Manufacturer OSLO—Pred Olsen, the rechasive corporate financier, has stunned Norway's business community by relinquishing the cornerstone of his worldwide commercial empire.

Mr. Olsen, whose

Akers Mek Verksted A/S, the group that is Norwsy's largest involved in dozens of a manufacturer of North Sea oil rigs. North Sea operations. Corporate analysts in Oslo said the sale by Mr. Olsen, believed to be Norway's nichest man, signaled

a change in policy away from the of more than 1 million barrels per offshore oil business that had been at the heart of his activities.

Mr. Olsen, 56, said the sale of his 29.8-percent stake in Aker to Norwald and the sale of his activities.

Mr. Olsen, 56, said the sale of his activities. Which includes Timex Corp., the watchmaker, Mr. Olsen has developed to the sale of his activities. cem A/S of Norway would not his group about 650 million kroner (\$82.7 million). This sum repre-sents virtually pure profit, as the original investment was made when the company was formed 75

The analysts said there were also signs that Mr. Olsen, who has headed the family concern for more than 20 years, was preparing to hand over some power to another member of his family.

His 29-year-old daughter Anette has emerged as an influence in the many holding companies that make up the Olsen empire.

Mr. Olsen's international busi-

ness connections have their roots in the shipping flect developed by his grandfather in the last century.

ploy 40,000 people in more than 20 computer industry, and his sale of commiss, announced last week Aker could be seen as a warning that he would sell all his shares in that Norway's offshore oil boom was under threat. Aker has been involved in dozens of contracts for

> Norway's crude oil production is increasing rapidly at the moment, however, with expected production of more than 1 million barrels per

oped a complex financial structure under an Oslo-based holding company called A/S Quatro.

Aker, one of Norway's largest industrial concerns, had been an increasing drain on the Olsen group until it was restructured last year. Mr. Olsen then more than halved his stake in it from the 76 percent the family had owned for 75 years.

Analysts said the sale of the remaining stake to Norcem had been possible because Aker is once again profitable after the restructuring. In a statement, Mr. Olsen said he had no plans for the profits from the Aker sale, "other than to protect ourselves in the turbulent economic period of change we are going through."

Bally Manufacturing Agrees to Buy MGM Grand for Up to \$560 Million

CHICAGO — Bally Manufacturing Corp. has agreed to acquire MGM Grand Hotels Inc. and its casino-hotels in Las Vegas and Reno, Nevada, in a transaction valued at up to \$560 million. Both of the MGM Grand casino-hotels are larger than Bally's Park Place casino-hotel in Atlantic City, New Jersey.

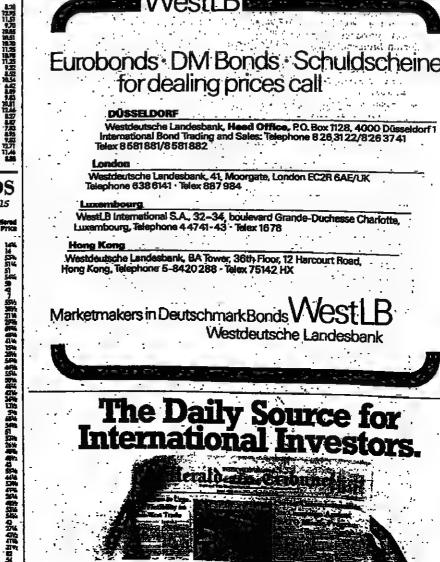
Under an agreement announced Saturday, MGM Grand's public stockholders will receive \$18 for each of their common shares and \$14 for each preferred share. The company's majority stockholder, the financier Kirk Kerkorian, will receive \$12.25 for each common share and \$14 for each preferred share. Mr. Kerkorian and his Tracinda Corp. own about 70 percent of MGM Grand's common and preferred

Bally will pay about \$440 million for all the MGM Grand stock. Including some MGM Grand debts that Bally will assume, the transaction is valued at \$550 million to \$560 million, Bally said. Mr. Kerkorian will receive more than \$270 million for his stock.

Mr. Kerkorian earlier this year agreed to sell his MGol-UA Entertainment Co. to the broadcasting magnate Ted Turner for about \$1.5 billion. In turn, Mr. Turner is to sell MGM-UA's United Artists subsidiary to Mr. Kerkorian for \$480 million.

INTERNATIONAL HERALD TRIBUNE, MONDAY, NOVEMBER 18, 1985 MARINERS OF THE PROPERTY OF TH RECENT ISSUES 144 17.12 7.22 144 17.6 120 17.0 14.0 14.0 17.0 14.0 14.0 17.1 14.0 17.5 14.1 SWITZERLAND 10.70 10.70 7.71 10.50 10.15 1 SOUTH AFRICA 183747 1727 9 96 1107747 9 96 1107747 97 97 1107747 1107744 110774 110774 110774 110774 110774 110774 110774 110774 11077 100 10.17 10.50 11.25 11 STRAIGHT BONDS All Currencies Except DM AUSTRALIA 11.30 19.71 11.30 19.71 11.30 HIGHEST YIELDS to Average Life Below 5 Years to Average Life Above 5 Years AUSTRIA HIGHEST CURRENT YIELDS DENMARK | 199 79 Nov | 105 Nov | 106 | 107 | 107 | 107 | 107 | 107 | 107 | 107 | 107 | 107 | 107 | 107 | 107 | 107 | 107 | 107 | 107 | 107 | 107 | 107 | 107 | 107 | 107 | 107 | 107 | 107 | 107 | 107 | 107 | 107 | 107 | 107 | 107 | 107 | 107 | 107 | 107 | 107 | 107 | 107 | 107 | 107 | 107 | 107 | 107 | 107 | 107 | 107 | 107 | 107 | 107 | 107 | 107 | 107 | 107 | 107 | 107 | 107 | 107 | 107 | 107 | 107 | 107 | 107 | 107 | 107 | 107 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Millaud Finneror Asia 22 Semillaud Finneror Asia 23 Samuel Finneror Asia 24 Millaud Finneror Asia 25 Semillaud Finneror Asia 26 Samuel Intil Finneror Hill 27 Millaud Finneror Asia 27 Millaud Finneror Asia 28 Semillaud Finneror Asia 29 Millaud Finneror Asia 20 Millaud Finneror Asia 20 Millaud Finneror Asia 21 Millaud Finneror As 18.4 LES 11.42 11. AND Phi Mor To And 15/4 TO And 11/4 TB Jun \$44 9.4 \$51 1415 \$16 11.02 \$88 11.41 \$7.46 10.79 \$7.47 6.24 \$450 6.77 \$10.32 \$1.18 \$1.20 \$ 게 되었습니다. IN THE STATE OF THE S 10074 10074 10074 10074 10074 10074 10074 10074 10074 Similar Comments of the Commen 76% 11.54 12.28 18.34 172 9.73 12.9 12.9 172 9.73 12.9 180 9.44 13.5 180 9.44 18.5 180 11.29 11.5 180 11.29 11.5 180 11.29 11.5 180 11.29 11.5 180 11.29 11.5 180 11.29 11.5 180 11.29 11.5 180 11.29 11.5 180 11.29 11.5 180 11.29 11.5 180 11.20 11.5 180 11.5 180 11.5 Eurobonds · DM Bonds · Schuldscheine fordealing prices call Westdeutsche Landesbank, Heed Office, P.O. Box 1128, 4000 Düsseldorf 1 International Bond Trading and Sales: Telephone 8 26 31 22/8 26 37 41 Telex 8 581 881/8 581 882 A Bas-Bonk Intt X/w 76 19 Mery 10 96 11.22 12.65 13.65 13.65 12.24 12.21 12.22 12.77 17.92 17.92 17.92 17.92 19.92 19.92 19.92 19.92 19.92 19.92 13. ZERO-COUPON BONDS Nov. 15 15 Any 2004 \$7.00 2 Feb 1992 \$100 2 Feb 1992 \$255 3 Feb 1992 \$255 11 Alas 1992 \$356 4 Any 2004 \$156 3 Mary 1997 \$130 3 Oct 1994 \$250 4 Any 2004 \$156 3 Mary 1997 \$100 3 Oct 1994 \$250 4 Feb 1995 \$100 3 Feb 1995 \$100 Marketmakers in DeutschmarkBonds West Landesbank GERMANY 14.90 12.00 10.00

9.44 10.27 C.15 19.25 19.25 12.76 19.45 12.94 19.25 11.14 9.25 11.14 8.73 12.73 12.83 19.46 11.17



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New Eurobond Issues

issuer -	Amount		Соир.		Price	
1290ÉL	(millions)	Mati.	*	. Price	.week	Terms
DATING RATE NO	TES ·	:	:	- j.s	i	
n Danske winsbank	\$60	2000	1/4	100	99.65	Over 6-month Limeon. Collable at par ofter 1991 and redeemable at par in 1997. Fees 0.70%.
pire of America deral Savings	\$125	1995	%	100	99.75	Over 6-month Libor, Collable at par after 1986, Badaud by home-martgage fears and U.S. government securities. Feet 0.40%. Denominations \$100,000.
undai Engineering Construction	\$100,	. 1997.	14-14	- 100	98.12	Over 6-month Libor. ¼ point for 4 years, \$/16 for 4 years and ¾ point for 4 years. Callable at par in 1989 and 1993 Fees 1986. Denominations \$50,000.
ppon Credit Bank	\$100	1995	*	_ 1 <u>00</u>	99.30	Over T-month Libor, Maximum coupon 12%, Noncoliable Fees 0.55%, Denominations \$10,000 and \$250,000.
alaysia	DM1,200	2005	0.10	100	99.32	Over 3-month mark Libor. Collable at par after 1990. Fee 0,60%. Denominations DM10,000.
ew Zealand	2100	1997	7/16	100	99.35	Over 3-month Libor, Collable at par in 1990, Fees 0.25% Denominations 550,000.
XED-COUPON		- :				
anque Notionale de ans	\$100	1990	9%	10014	97:37	Callable at par other 1988. Also 100,000 warrants, prizad of \$10 each, exercisable at par into awather 99% band, noncallable, due 1990. Lather band can be bought with warrants plus host bond during the first 3 years, then with warrants and cash. Warrants and cash. Warrants and cash.
stawest Properties	\$200	1992	: 1014	100%	97.25	Noncoloble.
ount isa Finance	\$100	1995	- 13	100	.97.50	Noncolichie.
candinavion Airlines	\$150	1995	10%	100	96.87	Nuncolloble.
oshiba	. \$100	1995	10%	. 101%	99.25	Noncolisble.
ustralia	DM150	1990	634	100	99.50	Noncolicida private placement.
elgium	- DM200	1992	63%	100		Noncollable private placement.
candi finance	DM100	1997	.7.	100	97.37	Sinking fund to start in 1996 will produce an 1115-ye overage life.
laindi Finance	DM150	2000	ZBFO	3614	·35.12	Novemble.
LV, Amev	. 022	1993	7 17	10014	97.65	Noncollable,
onink, Nederland, apierfabrieken	DF75	1990	.7	99%		Noncolloble private placement,
Remy-Mortin	FF250	1990	10%	10014	99.75	Nonzzilobie.
inance for Danish	DK300	1992	954	100	98.00	
vtelsat*	ECU50	1993	. 9	1001/2	99.37	Noncollable. Sinking fund to start in 1989 will produce a 5-ye overage life, *acromyes for European Telecommunication Solelline Organization.
icin*	ECU75	1990	834	. 100	99.00	Nancollable, "accorym for Victorian Public Authorities Franco Agency.
cz Metropolitain	: 0\$50	1995	10%	10014	-98.75	Nancelisble.
VARRANTS			·:	÷ .		
hibro-Salomoni	\$0.15	1988	-	\$16	.	Each warrant is exercisable at 101% into a \$1,000 note of U.S. Treasury's 9%s of 1990.
QUITY-LINKED						
8C Finance	\$100	1992	51/2	100	164	Noncollable, Each \$5,000 band with 23 warrants each exercisable into one of company's beaver participation cartificates at a price to be set Nov. 18.
umitomo Realty	\$100	1990	open	100	101	Coupon indicated at 59%. Noncaliable, Each \$5,000 note with one warrant exercisable into company's shares at an expected 29% gramium. Terms to be set Nov. 19.

Fixed-Coupon Issues Lack Luster

unted by the increase in the value for a developing country at too low at a modest discount of % percent.

l-gains increase if interest rates chine, are confusing them with be high-flying classic warrants at once were the vogue. Those arrants simply required holders - put up cash to buy at par a fixed-

sues, requiring in the early years at payment be effected through re different. The warrant holder inst either pay the premium to uy the callable bond or, if he alandy holds the host bond, lose the remium at which it is tracking by irrendering the paper at face val-

Not until later years, when these edded warrants get divorced from se callable bond and can be exerised for eash, will these warrants ecome unencumbered options. So why is the current premium aid for these warrants so high? No ne can explain that. The answer mply is that the market knows est; it's the price someone is willso who are these speculators?

he experts agree that the big insti-

ntional investors are buyers of the arrants at the initial offering and Plers rather than takers at the ices quoted in the secondary arket Still manswered is this nestion: Who is paying the high emiums quoted in the secondary arket to buy the paper, and why? A variation on the wedded-opon theme was introduced last ek by Salomon Brothers, which ld 150,000 of late-blooming war-nts. These have a life of five ars, but can be exercised only in e final two years to buy, at a price 101%, the 9%-percent Treasury tes maturing on Nov. 15, 1990. A lomon spokesman said that the stricted exercise period makes the tion less valuable than an unreicted one and that it was strucred to appeal to its clients who re willing to pay \$16 for each

> In the floating-rate market, the tume of new business has slowed th reduced demand. The tempory problem here is that the yield rve, which normally sets a steady ogression upward from the shora manufities to the longer maturis, is now flat. The cost of money en one to six months is identical th the London interbank offered ie at 8 3/16 percent.

to normally borrow one-month mey to buy paper priced at the ce- or six-month rate and pocket difference. There may even be a k of inversion, with one-month es higher than the longer-dated

and is persuase the O.S. government of the printer fact of the adjusted int's sale of cash-management rate for certificates of depositions is sufficiently and pressure on whichever was higher, has renegotioning the money while the three-or ated the rate on the remaining. month rates, reflecting the an- \$247.5 million of its loan to 45 basis ipated cut in the discount rate, points over the adjusted CD rate, under pressure to decline.

Turkey's Zirant Bankasi is taplary in the Dentsche mark floater marping the syndicated loan market for

(Continued from Page 11) paper for Malaysia — paying 10 high-coopon French franc market arrants remain wedded to the basis points, or 0.10 percent, over Remy Martin offered 250 million incallable bonds the increase in the three-month interbank rate. e value of the warrant will be This was deemed too big an issue notes at 100% and ended the week

uncertainty about the exchange

the caliable bond.

This leads to a suspicion that The tone in the fixed-rate market rates, taken as an indication that coulators who bity these war was weak reflecting the continuing coupon rates will be declining, gave nts, hoping for a famiastic capit heavy supply of new issues and the market an added fillip. Unilever will be the next borrow-

er to tap this market, offering 250 The only real bright spot in the million francs of seven-year notes nondollar sector remained the late this week

Put the current wave of warrant But the current wave of warrant remaining in the early years Refinancings Dominate **International Market**

By Carl Gewirtz ional Harold Tribune PARIS - Refinancines, whereby borrowers prepay outstanding debt and replace it with lower-cost

Chrysler, which recently obtained a \$2.6-billion credit to pay for its purchase of FinanceAmer-

SYNDICATED LOANS

ica, a consumer-credit company, from BankAmerica Corp., tapped the Euromarket for a lower-cost \$1-

billion, three-year facility.

If Chrysler draws on the banks underwriting this facility, it will pay a margin of 15 basis points, or 0.15 percent, over the London interbank offered rate for up to half the empty and 20 basis points. the amount and 30 basis points over Libor for more than that. By contrast, it paid 37.5 basis points over Libor for the original \$2.6-

The annual underwriting fee on the transaction fluctuates between

higher fee. Sotheby's is also refinancing existing debt by arranging a \$100-million, seven-year facility. Of this, \$60 million is carmarked as a revolving credit on which the privately owned auction house will pay a the amount that is not drawn and \$40 million is a term loan that will be drawn immediately. Sotheby's will pay 4 point over Libor on its

Portugal is refinancing two seven-year loans totaling \$650 million taken out two years ago on which it This means there is no profit for was paying % point and % point nks, the biggest takers of FRNs, over Libor. Interest on the new five-year loan is set at % point over Libor. Portugal is also paying a %percent renegotiation fee and front-end commissions ranging up to 7.5 basis points.

Italy's electricity agency ENEL, riods.

That is because the U.S. governover the prime rate or the adjusted

Libor and front-end commissions

A drop in domestic short-term

of up to 40 basis points. Hyundai Engineering & Con-struction of Korea raised \$100 million through the sale of 12-year new debt, were the main feature of floating-rate notes. But the pricing the international credit market last on this paper clearly reflected that it was a syndicated credit dressed up as a capital market transaction. The margin, which starts at ¼ point over Libor, rises every four years by 1/16 percent. Holders can request redemption at each four-year mar-

Algeria's rural development bank, recently created to finance agriculture, is planning its first en-try into the market and is seeking terms for a loan of up to \$500 million.

National & Provincial Building Society is raising £75 million through a seven-year transferable loan facility. It will pay 1/4 point over the domestic rate for three-or six-month sterling deposits and guarantees that this will never be lower than 5 percent.

An affiliate of the Bank of Scotland, Automobile Association Fi-10 and 15 basis points, depending nancial Services, is seeking £250 on how Chrysler uses the facility. If it asks underwriters to tender bids for short-term Euronotes, the lower be a three-year "evergreen" giving fee will pertain. But if it does not the borrower the right to ask leaduse the facility or if it draws directers to annually add another year to ly on the banks, it will pay the the maturity. Lenders will be paid a margin of % percent.

NBC to Move Out Of RCA Building In Mid-Manhattan

New York Times Service NEW YORK - National Broadcasting Co. is planning to move its headquarters from the Rockefeller Center site in New York City that it has occupied since 1932, company and city officials

The officials said Friday that the network was reviewing several pro-posals in Manhattan and at least one in northern New Jersey to meet its need for more space and moremodern studios. The network. whose leases at Rockefeller Center expire between 1989 and 1997, is expected to decide on a new site by **February**.

Refurbishing the current headquarters at 30 Rockefeller Plaza, in the 70-story RCA Building, would t saw its second-largest issue last a \$100-million, one-year pre-export become "very prime real estate and lek — 1.2 billion DM of 15-year financing. It will pay % point over not economic for studies."

EUROPEAN COMMUNITY

T-Bonds Rise In Spite of **Big Auction**

By H.J. Maidenberg New York Times Service NEW YORK — Despite a severe tightening of credit caused by heavy government borrowings Friday, prices of Treasury securities rebounded in late trading to close moderately higher. The best gains were in the intermediate maturities.

With the interbank overnight lending rates at 9 percent at the opening and the Treasury poised to auction \$22 billion of cash manage-

U.S. CREDIT MARKETS

credit with repurchase agreements.

lion, was heavily oversubscribed and consisted of \$18 billion of 14day and \$4 billion of 69-day bills.

be small because dealers are short of collateral Treasury paper. The Fed's move, which allowed

by 1/4 point. But with the Tre asking same-day payment for the \$22 billion of cash management much tighter credit situation.

Closing discount rates on 90-day bills in the secondary market were bid basically unchanged at 7.35 percent; so were the six-month issue at 7.38 percent. The one-year bills lost 5 basis points at 7.38.

At the long end of the Treasury market, the 10,75s of 2005 climbed 9/32, to 103 24/32, for a yield of 10.30 percent. The benchmark 10%s of 2115 gained 8/32, or a quarter point, to close at 104 17/32, to yield 10.14 percent.

U.S. Consumer Rates

Poss	book Savings	5.50 %
	Exempt Bonds Buyer 20-Bond Index	8.60 m
	y Mariest Funds phue's 7-Day Average	7.45 %
	Montry Market Account	
	Mortgage dverage	12.61 %

Antitrust Reform Aims to Boost Joint Ventures

By Steven J. Dryden International Herald Tribune

Commission of the European Community is planning new antitrust guidelines to encourage joint ven-Peter Sutherland, the EC com-

ment bills, the Federal Reserve took the uncommon presale action of announcing that it would ease

Friday's sale, in units of \$10 mil-The amount of the Fed's repur-chase agreements was believed to

dealers to pawn government securi-ties over the weekend, only served to shave the interbank lending rate

bills, the Fed's action prevented a

Passbook Savings	5.50 1
Tox Exempt Bonds Sond Buyer 20-Bond Index	8.60 1
Money Morket Funds Donoglus's 7-Day Average	_ 7.65 !
Bank Money Morket Accounts Bank Rate Manifor Index	6.88 q
Hame Marigage FHLB average	1261 9

BRUSSELS - The executive limit, Mr. Sutherland indicated.

missioner for competition policy. said last week that while restraints were still necessary, the Commis-sion would take a pragmatic approach because joint ventures were important for the growth and globhuman rights record. al competitiveness of European Mr. Morgan had sent the report,

The new guidelines Mr. Sutherland is planning which are to be published within the next few months, were outlined in a speech he made in Brussels.

Mr. Sutherland said the EC's competition rules would apply to joint ventures only if the partners' combined market share exceeded 5 percent, regardless of their aggre-gate turnover. In general, he added, partners with combined market share of up to 15 percent would not be considered to be distorting the competitive structure of the mar-

The latter guidelines will also ap-ply to joint ventures that include began.

(Continued from Page 11)

troleum in the world.

entire Middle East."

reportant untapped source of pe- els."

look back ruefully on those days of company.

president of Esso China Ltd. "They thought all we had to do was sink

only one that has given us any

we don't think there are any major

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CHASE MANHATTAN CAPITAL MARKETS GROUP

CONTINENTAL ILLINOIS CAPITAL MARKETS GROUPS

STÂTE BANK OF NEW SOUTH WALES AMÉRICAN SCANDINAVIAN BANKING CORPORATION

The state of the s

distribution, and the 15-percent Relations between the communi- only 10 percent of those asked had threshold is not seen as a strict ty and Turkey were already poor. heard of the ECU.

EC Envoy Returning To Turkey After Flap

Gwyn Morgan, the EC represen-Ankara this week after a controversy there over the unplanned publication of a private report he sub-mitted criticizing the government's

which contained the assessm EC ambassadors in Ankara, to John Taylor, the European Parliament's adviser on human rights. It was delivered, evidently by mis-take, to a European Parliament member from Northern Ireland who is also named John Taylor. The parliamentarian, who in the

gave the report to Turkish diplo-Its contents ended up in the hands of the Turkish press, which accused Mr. Morgan of slandering the government. He left Ankara

China's Disappointing Oil Strikes

Even the most conservative es- offshore oil exploration that began

1975. "Some Western oilmen and nine different countries. The final

rosy expectations.

According to figures published by the Xinhua news agency, these

the outset, particularly the Chi-nese," said Murray C. Hudson, ing of 49 wells. Of these, seven have

So far, Esso has drilled nine wells offered in recent years. Some oil

off the China coast and brought in executives say the main problem is

discoveries of Middle Eastern lev-

timates are staggering," the weekly in 1982, China signed 19 contracts not to be identified by name, said U.S. magazine Newsweek said in with 28 companies representing that Chinese officials forced the oil

intelligence experts even equate contract in this first round was other in the dark, without letting

Chinese reserves with those of the signed Nov. 12 between the the companies see the available

shown oil and gas flow. Why have the results been so

nfire Middle East."

CNOOC and Amoco Orient Petrogeological data.

Now, oil company executives leum Co., a subsidiary of the U.S.

"We didn't h

seized power in 1980.

tative to Turkey, is to return to Turkish immigration into the community is also sensitive, with West

ECU Unknown to Many

Germany pressing for continued

In Europe, Survey Shows Despite its increasing popularity among bankers and traders, the European currency unit is still relatively unknown to the general public, according to a recent survey.

A Gallup poll sponsored by three European banks asked a total past has criticized Mr. Morgan for created almost seven years ago.

harming EC-Turkish relations, In Belgium, France and Luxembourg about 60 percent of those erlands, the rate was about 30 per-

began.

The fluror nations polled does not participate regarding standards for the trade in the European Monetary System, and marketing of foodstuffs.

The Commission plans to pro-

British Petroleum. "You're going

In the first round of bidding for get any reasonable accumulation."

DOW."

to have to produce a lot of wells to

Another executive, who asked

that Chinese officials forced the oil

companies to bid against one an-

"We didn't have access to the Ministry of Geology's logs," this official said. "We all made huge

commitments, which we regret

The EC suspended financial assis- Overall, 32 percent of those tance to Turkey after the military questioned were in favor of a European currency replacing national In September, the EC unilateral-ones, while 38 percent were adaly restricted imports of Turkish- mantly against the suggestion. The made clothing after talks to limit percentages against were highest in the imports failed. The issue of the Netherlands. West Germany

Almost 60 percent of those polled were in favor of a European currency existing side-by-side with national currencies.

Freeze on VAT Rates

Sought by Commission The Commission has asked the Council of Ministers to approve a freeze on changes in value-addedtax rates in member states.

The proposal, which is to be folof 6,552 people in seven EC coun-rates, is considered a key part of the tries about the ECU, which was Commission's efforts to complete the creation of the EC's common

The imeven rates, which vary as questioned knew of the ECU. In much as 11 percent, are seen as West Germany, Italy and the Neth-creating barriers to trade inside the creating barriers to trade inside the community.

In a related move, the Commis-In Britain, which unlike the other sion has also signaled its intentions

> pose that communitywide rules be adopted guaranteeing health, safe-ty and fair competition, but that otherwise there be no restraints.

2 WAYS TO MAKE SITICOM AMTTEA

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For their part, Chinese officials tend to put some of the blame on one well and come up with major much poorer than expected? A the oil companies, suggesting that number of explanations have been less than skillful in they have been less than skillful in -SDI-

UNION BANK OF SWITZERLAND BANQUE VERNES ET COMMERCIALE DE PARIS

their drilling techniques. "The location of the first wells the nature of the oil being found off was not very accurate," Ma Qilu, encouragement," Mr. Hudson said.

As a result, he said, "we think any discoveries are likely to be small; wery high in wax content, and so it's subsidiary of CNOOC, said in an hard to flow," said Mr. Wood of interview last year.

Armold L. Corner A Professional Law Corporation 333 West Mande Avenus, Sure 101 Sunsyrale, California 94065 USA Phone 1408 1738-3700 Fax 1408 1738-4343 Telex 82902643

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Mr. Rentro, 89-2422.

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dated 27 October, 1982

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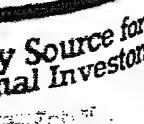
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Explanation of Symbols

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MINISTRY FOR THE NATIONAL ECONOMY GAFSA PHOSPHATES COMPANY INTERNATIONAL INVITATION TO TENDER N P 3766

The Cassa Phosphates Company bereby launches an international Invitation to Tender with a view to purchasing the following machinery, for exploitation of the phosphate quarries in the basin of Gaiss:

1. eight (8) tyre-wheeled loaders, 375 H P, 10 tonnes

2. six (6) dumper trucks, 32 metric tonnes

3. ten (10) drilling machines

4. ten (10) adapted compressors

The companies interested in the above may obtain a copy of the Schedule of Conditions against payment of 50 DT (fifty Dinar) from the "Service General, 9 rue du Royaume, d'Arabie Scoudite, 1035 Tunisia".

Tenders in the French language must reach "Monsieur le Directeur des Achats de la C.P.C. 2130 Metlaoui (Funisia)" before 10.00 hours on the 5th December 1985.

The outer envelope must be marked as tollows:
"Appel d'offre N P 3766
Engine de Carrières
Ne pas ouvrir avant le 6/12/85."

The envelopes will be opened at 10.00 hours on the 6th December 1985 at the "Direction des Achate a Metlaout". Any tender received by telex or after the above mentioned date will not be

MINISTERIUM FÜR VOLKSWIRTSCHAFT GAFSA PHOSPHATES COMPANY INTERNATIONALE AUSSCHREIBUNG N.P. 3766

1. acht (8) huftbereifte Lader, 375 HP, 10 Tonnen 2. sechs (6) Autoshätter, 32 met 3. zehn (10) Bohrmaschinen 4. zehn (10) adaptierte Kompre

An dieser Ausschmibung interessierte Gesellschaften Können gegen Zahlu Summ: von SO Dinar (fünfzig Dinar) vom Service General, 9 rue du Royau l'Arabie Scoudite, 1035 Tunesien. Angehote, in fransösicher Sprache müssen "Monsieur le Directeur des Achats de la (".P.C., 2130 Mediaoui (Tunesien)" spätestens am 5. Dezember 1985 vor 10.00 Uhr vorliggen. Der äussen: Umschlag ist wie folgt zu beschriften.

"Appel d'offre N P 3766 Engins de Carrieres Ne pas ouvrir avant le 6.12.1985". werden am 6. Dezember um 10,00 Uhr in der "Direction des

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UNITED STATES BANKRUPTCY COURT FOR THE SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF ALABAMA

MARION CORPORATION
Debtor CASE NO. 83-00373

ORDER AND NOTICE OF HEARING ON DISCLOSURE STATEMENT

TO THE DEBTOR, ITS CREDITORS, AND OTHER PARTIES BY ENTEREST:

A First Amended Chapter 11 Plan having been filed on October 9, 1985, and a Disclosure Statement under Chapter 11 of the Bankruptcy Code having been filed on October 22, 1985, by Debtor, Creditors, Shareholders and Skylink America, Inc., if a content and pattern is banker princip that. ordered and notice is hereby given that:

1. The hearing to consider the ap-oval of the Disclosure Statement shall held at Room 308, United States Court

36652; Danald J. Stewart, Attorney for Bank Creditors, P.O. Box 2906, Mobile, Alabama 36652; Lawrence B. Vost, Attor-ney for Creditors' Committee, 4317-A Medmost Drive, Mobile, Alabama 36609, John Loring, Attorney for Subordinated Guarantyholder Committee, 700 West Irving Park, Suite A-1, Oxicogo, Illinos 60613; and Joel B. Frassick, Attorney for

Manon Corporation, Chapter 1 in-Passession, shall transmit the Disclosure Statement and First Amended Chapter 11 Plan to the Debtor, each committee appointed pursuant to \$1,102 of the Code, the Securities and Exchange on, and any party is interest wh

t and First Amended Chap or 11 Plan shall be maried to the Debts zession, c/o Ronald P. Stepic ney for Delstor-in-Possession, P.

GORDON B. KAHN

BASF to Regroup U.S. Operations

LUDWIGSHAFEN, West Germany — BASF AG said it is restructuring its operations in the United States, bringing all activities under one company to be called BASF Corp.

The chemical group said Friday that the restructuring, effective Jan. I, was necessary because of its rapid growth in the United States through acquisitions, North American sales in 1984 were \$2.4 billion.

The central company will incor-

The central company will incorporate chemical, fiber and data sechnology sectors plus the newly acquired immont Corp. Oil and natural gas exploration in North America will continue to be run by RASE Greans's 100 persons owned. BASF Group's 100-percent owned Wintershall AG subsidiary. BASF purchased Inmont from United Technologies Corp. for \$1 billion and has bought three Celanese Corp. subsidiaries for \$350 million. It also is negotiating to acquire the American Eoka.

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ACROSS 1 Highlands girl 5 Lily's relative 10 Thick slice 14 Vow 15 Mountain ndge

17 Extent 18 Erstwhile Turkish V.I.P. 20 The little troublemaker 23 Superlative 70 Fall flower ending 24 British stool 71 Crowd

25 Flying 28 Bonanza State 31 Kind of pocket 34 Diva's song 36 Composer Ain 39 The hardworking girl 43 Paris abducted

44 Crude metal 45 Simple 46 Overhead 47 Nobelist in 12 Pianist Medicine: 1907 51 Occupied a 13 Drill 52 "A --- of Two 21 Doctrine Cities"

53 Sea gull 55 The spinach eater 63 Neighbor of 27 Cultivates Iraq 64 Heat or meat 65 Knob 66 Put down 67 Coat with an

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38 Border 40 Buhlwork 41 "Tohuman": Pope 42 Truck driver 48 Watchword for a soldado 49 Prohibits 50 A.F.T. rival

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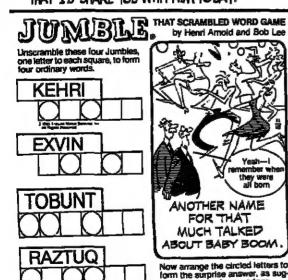
52 Cares for

54 Hoisting

22 Muse of poetry 62 Donna or Rex New York Times, edited by Eugene Maleska



"G'Morning, Mr. Wilson! I promised Joey THAT I'D SHARE YOU WITH HIM TODAY."

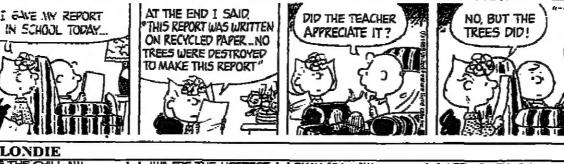


Jumbles: FANCY REARM BODILY GEYSER How someone who sowed too many wild oats when he was young might end up looking—"SEEDY"

WEATHER

LATIN AMERICA NORTH AMERICA MIDDLE EAST **OCEANIA**

PEANUTS



BLONDIE BEETLE BAILEY



ANDY CAPP I'M SORRY FOR WALKING OUT ON YOU, PET — WILL, YOU TAKE ME BACK? WIZARD of ID



REX MORGAN

HE WAS TERRIBLY DEPRESSED BUT GRADUALLY CAME OUT OF IT BY HARD CONCERNED ABOUT WHAT SHE DESCRIBES AS A PERSONALITY CHANGE WORK AND TOTAL DEDICATION TO HIS IN HER 52-YEAR-OLD FATHER, LUCY DENISON ARRANGES TO SEE DR. REX BUSINESS! MORGAN ABOUT IT! YES! SHE AND DAD HAD A WONDERFUL MARRIAGE, WERE VERY MOTHER MUCH IN LOVE!



HELLO, I'M RX-2, YOUR TALKING SCALE. IF YOU STEP ON ME, I'LL TELL YOU



THEN TWO MONTHS

AGO HE MET A

WOMAN WHO IS

YOUNGER THAN I AM!

SHE CAN'T BE MORE

SINCE THEN, NOTHING

ELSE SEEMS

IMPORTANT TO HIM!

THAN TWENTY-THREE!

lead and led a low heart to the East jack, king and ace. Sooner or later East could make the diaturn was a form of Blackwood, by partnership agreement, asking for key cards outside the mond ace, but the declarer had Pass The negative response of 11 tricks.

Norman Australian Open Victor by 2 Shots

SPORTS BRIEFS

MELBOURNE (AP) — Greg Norman, the U.S.-based Australian, scored a two-shot victory Sunday in the Australian Open golf tournament and became the fourth player to win both it and the Australian PGA in the same year. Others to accomplish the rare double were Ossie Pickworth, Norman Von Nida and Kel Nagle. Norman also won the 1980 open in Sydney.

He shot a final-round 74 for a 4-under-par 212 in a tournament shortened by rain to 54 holes, Another Australian. Ossie Moore, shot 75 and finished at 214. Anders Forsbrand of Sweden was third at 76/215, while the defending champion, Tom Watson of the United States, tied for sixth at 77/218.

Spinks, Cooney Reach Accord on Fight NEW YORK (AP) - Michael Spinks, the International Boxing Federation heavyweight champion, and Gerry Cooney have reached agreement for a fight set The contracts, a source said Saturday, are expected to be signed after the

promoter Butch Lewis, the champion's adviser, returns from Europe next week. No date has been set for the fight, and five sites are being considered. The IBF president, Robert Lee, has said that Spinks will be stripped of his crown if he fights an unranked opponent. Cooney is not ranked, and in Angust announced his retirement after having fought only twice since being stopped in the 13th round in a June 11, 1982, bid for Larry Holmes's World Boxing Council title.

O'Meara Beats Pavin in Hawaii Golf Playoff

KAPALUA, Hawaii (UPI) - Mark O'Meara sank a 12-foot (3.6-meter) birdie putt on the third extra hole Saturday to defeat Corey Pavin and win the Kapalua International golf tournament.

O'Meara and Pavin, who was celebrating his 26th birthday, each finished 72 holes at 13-under-par 275. Each parred the first two extra holes — the par-4, 397-yard 16th and the par-3, 178-yard 17th — before O'Meara won the playoff on the par-5, 557-vard 18th

Nick Faldo, who eagled No. 18 on Friday to tie Pavin for the lead. a stroke ahead of O'Meara and Masters champion Bernhard Langer, made three consecutive bogeys on Saturday's front nine and finished third with a 71/277. Langer (71/278)

McGuigan to Defend Against Sosa Feb. 15

BELFAST (AFP) — Barry McGuigan, the World Boxing Association feather-weight champion, will make the second defense of his title Feb. 15 against Fernando Sosa, the South American champion from Argentina, in either Belfast or

Sosa was selected by ABC, the U.S. network which is to televise the fight, after it was given a choice of five opponents by Barney Eastwood, McGuigan's manager.
Sosa, who is 43-3-3, is ranked fourth by the WBA and third by the World Boxing

Jim Devellano, general manager of the Detroit Red Wings, on the National Hockey League's perennially weak Norris Division: "It's like puppy love. No one takes it seriously, but it's real for the puppies." (NYT)

Pacers Snap Celtics' Winning Streak at 8

logg ended the Boston Celtics' eight-game winning streak Saturday night when his short jump shot

NBA FOCUS at the final buzzer gave the Indiana Pacers a 111-109 National Basket-

Kellogg also shut down Larry Bird in the second half before a capacity crowd of 16,904, many of them lured by the presence of na-

Football Fans Toot to Record

The Associated Press NASHVILLE, Tenness A 35,000-piece kazoo orchestra led by the Oak Ridge Boys buzzed its way through the hit tune "Elvira" and into the Guinness Book of World Re-cords during halftime of the Virginia Tech-Vanderbilt foot-

ball game Saturday. The kazoos, which cost about 18 cents each, were donated by two Nashville restaurants and passed out to spectators as they entered the stadium.

After "Elvira," the kazooblowers were led in "Row, Row, Row Your Boat" by Amerigo Marino, the assistant conductor of the Nashville Symphony Orchestra, and John Sawyer, the dean of Vanderbilt's Blair School of Music. A rousing rendition of John Philip Sousa's "Stars and Stripes Forever"

closed out the performance.
Colin Smith, the assistant
general editor of Guinness Superlatives in London, had ap-proved the establishment of a new category for Saturday's ex-

Compiled by Our Staff From Disputches tive son Bird. The Celtic star, final-INDIANAPOLIS — Clark Kel- ly finding his shooting touch after some dismal performances, scored 28 points in the first half but only

five after intermission. It was a doubly sweet victory for Indiana's coach, George Irvine. Last Wednesday, during a shoot-around before that night's game with the Celtics in Boston Garden, security people had kicked Irvine and his players off the floor 15 minutes before their workout time was up. The angry Pacers lost that one by four points.

After Saturday's game, Boston Coach K.C. Jones said that he thought the Pacers had improved but could use a boost in confidence. He added, however, "They got a good start on that tonight."
If thought the key was that we never gave up," said Irvine. "We managed to withstand Bird's barrage somehow. When things broke

still got on the offensive boards." The Celtics led by 100-93 with 6:14 to play, but the Pacers tied it at 105 with two and a half minutes-left. It became 107-105 Boston on Kevin McHale's basket, but Steve Stipanovich grabbed a rebound and scored to make it 107-all with 50 seconds to 20.

down we still moved the ball and

Boston's Dennis Johnson scored on a lay-up, but the Pacers' Terence Stansbury tallied with 30 seconds remaining to make it 109-109. Finally, Stansburg rebounded a miss by Bird and took the ball downcourt; he shot and missed, but Kellogg grabbed the ball and shot from eight feet as the horn sounded. The ball banked in for the victory.

Kellogg led the winners with 21 points. But Stipanovich, who is not a center one would compare with either Parish or Bill Walton, scored 20, led all rebounders with 14 and led all playmakers with 10 assists. It was a surprising triple-double for the third-year pro. (LAT, UPI)

BOOKS

CUTTING EDGES: Making Sense of the Eighties

By Charles Krauthammer, 221 pages. Random House, 201 East 50th Street, New

York, N. Y. 10022. Reviewed by John Gross

T is sad to live in present-day America, now that harvests have declined so precipitously, food rationing has been introduced and ak has become a memory." It must be even sadder to five in "starvation-wracked Japan."
Or rather it would be sad, if these particular prophecies of doom had been fulfilled. They were made by Paul Ehrlich in his 1968 book "The Population Bomb"; they are cited by Charles Krauthammer in "Catting Edges" in a passage that exemplifies one of Krantham-mer's great strengths as a controversialist: his ability to seize on the givenway quotation or the exquisitely revealing chink in his opponent's armor.

This is only one of the skills that have made him someone to look out for ever since he began publishing essays and columns in the late 1970s — initially in The New Republic (which is where most of the pieces reprinted in Cutting Edges" first appeared), but latterly also in Time magazine and The Washington

He is equally adept at summoning up a happy (and unhackneyed) quotation to reinforce his position, as when he calls in aid the 19th-century Irish radical who denounced neg-ative revolutionaries — revolutionaries unwiling to describe the society they proposed to construct - as "mere speculators in anarchy." He is a master of the crisp and compact formulation. And he knows how to get the most out of a comic analogy. Phil Donahue's television show, with its procession of deviants and odd men out, reminds him of P.T. Barmun except that "in the old days, one merely gawked at these unfortunates, Donahue's genius is to get them to talk."

Satisfying though his gifts are, Krauthammer would not be the serious commentator he is if he did not put his talents at the service of a fairly consistent view of the world. Politically, he tells us, he belongs to the Democratic tradition "whose pedigree stretches from Harry Truman through Henry Jackson" — and if nowadays that makes him something of a displaced person, in his political essays he re-

Solution to Friday's Puzzle

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mains faithful to a philosophic tough foreign policies and

A spokesman for the Multani Manie delivers a jab at Patrick Buchatta takes a smack at Jesse Jackson man internationalism sets hum and tionists whether they are on the left with " Democrats who want to achieve internal and ist ends without willing the meaning of the go-it-alone right. But though he writes not so much about that writes not so much about that about political culture—attraces. assumptions - and, beyond the about the contemporary social climate to general

In the introduction to "Cutting Like" offers an interesting brief account of the came to arrive at his standpoint student, struggling with a the is on the between John Stuart Mill's politics and inaestheties, he became mesmerical by the notebooks belonging to a friend who must studying medicine. They seemed the offer a certainty that was "not found in the universe." politics, something that attracted item much that he switched to medicate and exercise ally became a psychiatrist. But though is found many satisfactions in medicine, one thing he did not find was certainty the the contrary, his experience as a distart taught han that there is no actting away from ambiguity

Ambiguity, as he says, is one of the recurrent themes of his essays. Another, related one the effort to see things as they are, in all their untidiness. He argues repeatedly against oversimplification, the blurring of distinctions between courage and survival, for instances, and the glib or evasive assumption of "martal equityalence where real differences exist - it win be seen at its simplest in Dr. Seuss's parable " a s. Bruter Banle Book," in which the world in endangered by a confrontation between the Yooks who like their bread butter-side up and the Zooks who like their bread butter-side

He is equally on his guard against the misses of language. His objection to critics who at the time of Grenada kept complaining that the United States had forfeited "the moral high ground is not merely that they were talking in cliches but that the cliche in question was an insidious one. A military metaphor, it carried yet one more suggestion of false equivalence (win a buttle, lose a battle).

Several essays - they are among the best in the book -gain in authority from Krauthantmer's experience as a doctor, though he does not refer to it directly. There is a fine discussion of the true issue at stake in the Baby Fac heart-transplant case (the clash between "the therapentic imperative" and "the experimental imperative"), and an essay on homelessness that delicately and humanely makes the point that the plight of the homeless in the United States is to a large extent the plight of people who have been released from hospitals in the name of a liberty they are unable to enjoy.

For all his vigilance, even Krauthamings occasionally succumbs to the columnist's or pational disease and simplifies things for the sake of a debating point. But in general the standard of these pieces is exceptionally high, they were well worth collecting, and they remain as stimulating as they were when they first appeared.

John Gross is on the stuff of The New York Times of a court proper married

BRIDGE

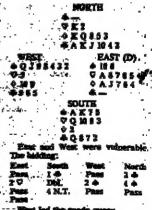
By Alan Truscott

ON the diagramed deal, North and South appeared to be headed for six strength in spades and hearts.

The response of two clubs was "inverted," and therefore forcing. North was expecting to reach six or seven clubs, but had to change his mind. Hisjump to four spades at his next

four no-trump made it clear that both aces in the red suits were missing. North knew therefore that his partner held clubs after the opening one and made a brilliant decision 0.3 ** 4.3.2 club bid. by passing four no-tremp. This was not a contract that \$865

would ordinarily suggest itself with the North hand after. South has opened one club, but it was absolutely right. South won the openi





Detroit's Bill Laimbeer clamped Scott Hastings in a head-lock as they battled for a loose ball during a National Basketball Association game Friday in Atlanta Laimbeer had 16 points and 14 rebounds, but the Hawks won, 122-118.

المكذا منالاص



picking off a third-period pass, Penn State defensive back Ray Isom was splashed down by Notre Dame's Tim Brown.

ears Win Division by Annihilating Dallas

The Associated Press 'ING, Texas - The unbeatago Bears won the National ence Central Division title ago's 11th straight National Il League victory was its er the Cowboys since 1971

NFL ROUNDUP

as the worst trouncing in s 26-year history. It was the ne the Cowboys had been t since St. Louis did it, 38-0,

nsive end Richard Dent his first professional touch by intercepting a Danny pass and stepping into the from the l-yard line in the riod. The Bears stretched

id to 10-0 on Kevin Butler's field goal.

180's tough defense twice quarterback White and replacement Gary Hoge-ust as rudely. Linebacker ilson knocked White cold ackle in the second quarter; eturned in the third period again knocked out by Wil-

set up a five-play scoring drive

The Bears broke out some exotic plays in the second half, including Walter Psyton's 33-yard halfback pass to tight end Tim Wrightman, which positioned Chicago Butler for a career-best 46-yard field goal.

Payton gained 131 yards on 22 carries, and his 34-yard fourth-quarter dash set up Calvin Thomas's 16-yard scoring run. Dennis Gentry's 16-yard touchdown run with 2:38 to play insured the Cow-boys' worst defeat since Minnesota mauled them, 54-13, in 1970.

Chicago rookie William Perry, a 305-pound (138.3-kilogram) defensive lineman who is used on short-

back Mike Richardson in full stride Gerald Riggs ran for 123 yards and record 44-0 rout of the Dala and he ran 36-yards untouched for three touchdowns as the Falcons vboys here Sunday.

as core. Leslie Frazier's 33-yard indowned the lethargic, mistake-ago's 11th straight National terception return to the Dallas 48 proue Los Angeles Rams. Atlanta converted two of the Rams five capped by quarterback Steve turnovers into 10 points within a Fuller's 1-yard run, giving Chicago a 24-0 halftime lead.

turnovers into 10 points within a 65-second span of the opening quarter, and built a 23-0 lead after three periods.

Browns 17, Bills 7: In Cleveland, rookie quarterback Bernie Kosat hit Ozzie Newsome on an 11-yard TD pass play with 2:11 to play and Earnest Byner rushed for 109 yards and a score as the Browns beat Butler also had a 22-yarder in the and a score as the Browns beat fourth period after a 35-yard Pay- Buffalo to break a four-game losing

> Steelers 30, Oilers 7: In Housion, Gary Anderson kicked field goals of 52, 31 and 34 yards, extending his string to 10 in a row, and Frank Pollard and David Woodley each rushed for more than 100 yards and a touchdown to lead Pittsburgh's rout of the Oilers.

Green Bay 38, New Orleans 14: In Milwaukee, quarterback Lynn Dickey tossed two second-quarter

Hogeboom, pressured into an illadvised throw by Wilson's secondfor a yard in the third period,
quarter blitz, hit Chicago cornerFalcons 30, Rams 14: In Atlanta,
napolis, Dan Marino passed for napolis, Dan Marino passed for 330 yards and rookies Lorenzo Hampton and Ron Davenport scored two touchdowns apiece as Miami beat the Colts.



Penn State Tramples Notre Dame by 36-6 By Malcolm Moran

New York Times Sernce

UNIVERSITY PARK, Pennsylvania Some said Penn State had no business atop the college football rankings, because its ability to come from behind for narrow victories was hardly enough to rate being voted the best team in the United States.

But there was no need to come from behind Saturday. The Nittany Lions scored on eight of their first nine possessions, with Massimo Manca kicking five field goals, for a 36-6 victory over Notre Dame that was the worst defeat in Gerry Fanst's troubled four years as coach of the Fighting Irish.

since 1978, are one game away from taking an unbeaten record into a bowl game. A victory at run and a 30-point deficit. Pittsburgh next week will give them their choice of the Orange, Sugar, Cotton or Fiesta bowls on kickoff Beuerlein completed his first five passes

New Year's Day. The most alluring game would — with throws of 20 and 22 yards to the right be an Orange Bowl showdown against second-ranked Nebraska or Oklahoma, which meet their 17-yard line to the Penn State 21.
Then Benerlein's third-down pass to Pinkett

The Irish (5-4), who did not score until 3 minutes 33 seconds remained, saw the end of a nine field goal kicks inside the 40, lined up for a four-game winning streak that had given them a 38-yard attempt.

Shapes to be considered for a bowl game and But Hal Von Wyl, the senior holder, could not had led to speculation that Faust might be back

For Fanst, who has two games to go in the final year of a five-year contract, there was an additional injury - Penn State was led by a product of the program he built at Moeller High School in Cincinnati. John Shaffer, the quarter-back who has won all 53 games he has started since eighth grade, completed 7 of 16 passes for

126 yards. The resourcefulness that had allowed the Nittany Lions to make all their narrow escapes this season remained an important factor. Twice during the shockingly one-sided first half they used Notre Dame turnovers to improve their

lead to 23-0. When Joe Paterno, the Penn State coach, ran off the muddy field at halftime, punching his right first into the air, many of the estimated 84,000 spectators in the stadium were heading

Fanst was not so fortunate. The two most important parts of his team's offense had been taken away. Allen Pinkett, the senior tailback

SCOREBOARD

Football

Selected U.S. Results

C.W. Post 21. Forestorn 14
Delonare St. 34. Morthecatorn 4
Horvard 17, Penn 5
Holy Cross 30. Boston U, 9
Howard U, 7, Morgon St. 1
Lottoverte 23, Kutziowe 7
Lohish 19, Bucknesi 0
Lock Howard 23, Buffato 31
Adolne 10, Delowary 7
Mostochuserts 21, New Hompsh,
Pend St. 34, Motre Dame 6
Princeton 31, Yale 12
RP1 33, Hoborn 23
Rhode Island St. Connecticut 42
-Bufgers 24, Colpote 14
-Swarthment 24, Georgetown 6
Syraciuse 41, Soston Collone 21
Ursious 15, Olickinson 14
W. Connecticut 17, Holstra 12

Cuta 27, Marchouse 14 Duke 31, N. Caroling St. 19 E. Illinois 14, W. Kestucky 13 Florida St. St. W. Carolina 10

Furman 42. The Citodel 6

cut 17, Hotstra 12

downs against Penn State last year, was held to with 68 seconds left that gave the Hawkeyes, 9-1

37 yards in the first half. Steve Benerlein, the junior quarterback who Rose Bowl had thrown for 524 yards against Penn State in the last two years, was removed in the second quarter after an interception allowed the Nittany Lions to raise their lead to 13-0.

COLLEGE FOOTBALL ROUNDUP

But on the drive that followed the opening

was two yards short of a first down, and John Carney, who had been successful on eight of

control the snap from center. In desperation, Von Wyl threw an incomplete pass, the Lions took the ball at their 21, and Notre Dame's best chance passed without a point.
In other top games, United Press International

Nebraska 56, Kansas 6: in Lincoln, Nebraska, Tom Rathman rushed for 159 yards, scoring on

a 44-yard run, and wingback Von Sheppard caught two long touchdown passes during a 56-6 romp that made the Cornbuskers 9-1 overall, 6-0 in the Big Eight. Oklahoma 31, Colorado 0: In Norman, Okla-

homa, Jamelle Holieway scored on runs of 2 and 20 yards for the Sooners, now 7-1 overall and 5-0 in the Big Eight. Wisconsin 12, Ohio State 7: In Columbus,

Ohio, Marvin Artley plunged one yard for a touchdown and Todd Gregoire kicked two field goals to give Wisconsin its fourth victory over the Buckeyes in five years. Ohio State, which was tied with Iowa for the Big Ten lead, fell to 8-

2 overall, 5-2 in the conference, Iowa 27, Purdue 24: In West Lafayette, Indi-

overall, 6-1 in the Big Ten, the inside track to the

Brigham Young 28, Air Force 21: In Provo, Utah, Vai Sikahema returned a punt 72 yards for a third-quarter touchdown and caught a 69yard pass from Robbie Bosco for another in the By the time Benerlein returned for the start of fourth quarter to rally Brigham Young over

the second half, the Irish season that had regained some hope had been reduced to more bitterness. And Beuerlein's reappearance did no John Lee set a Pacific-10 record with his 81st and \$2d field goals. With a victory next week over crosstown-rival Southern Cal, UCLA can

The Nittany Lions, 10-0 for the first time more to help than had his beaching. He was more 1978, are one game away from taking an intercepted again, leading to Shaffer's one-yard mbeaten record into a bowl game. A victory at run and a 30-point deficit.

The Nittany Lions, 10-0 for the first time more to help than had his beaching. He was gain its third Rose Bowl game in four years.

Washington 20, Southern Cal 17: In Seattle, the sophomore Chris Chandler threw a 13-yard touchdown pass to Lonzell Hill with 56 seconds to play following a fumble by the USC quarterback Rodney Peete at Washington's one with

4:15 to go.

Michigan 48, Minnesota 7: In Minneapolis, Jim Harbaugh passed for three touchdowns and Gerald White ran for two as Michigan retained the Little Brown Jug trophy for the eighth

straight year. Oklahoma State 21, Missouri 19: In Columbia, Missouri, Thurman Thomas rushed for 172 yards and Oklahoma State escaped an upset when, with 68 seconds left, Missouri sophomore Tom Whelihan just missed on a 44-yard field

goal try after kicking four during the game. Auburn 24, Georgia 10: In Athens, Georgia Bo Jackson, slowed two weeks by a thigh bruise, rushed for 121 yards and scored on runs of 67 and 6 yards for Auburn.

Baylor 34, Rice 10: In Waco, Texas, Tom Muecke passed for 310 yards and three touch-downs as Baylor moved within one victory of at least a co-championship in the Southwest Con-

Tennessee 34, Mississippi 14: In Knoxville, Tennessee, Sam Henderson rushed for two touchdowns and Daryl Dickey passed for 203 vards for Tennessee.

Bowling Green 21, Toledo 0: In Bowling Green, Ohio, Brian McClure passed for 143 yards and a touchdown as his team won the Mid-American Conference title. McClure, who was 11-of-20, has thrown 1,378 career passes, breaking the Division I record of 1,375 set by

yardage offense, carried once for a touchdowns, one to Phillip Epps i left for the day with a yard. He also drew a 10-yard penal-ty for illegal use of hands when he (whose 46-yard punt return set up Walter Payton neck. ... 131 yards on 22 carries.

BRIDGE

Ty Andrew Beyer Vashington Post Service

orse. When owner John Ed y told Shug McGaughey wanted to enter Vanlan-n in the Washington, D.C. tional, McGaughey wasn't elmed by the idea.

all, Vanlandingham never ed on the grass, he never in anything like the mushy in rise at Laurel Race Course, 1't bred to be a grass runner. opposed," McGaughey said. Vanlandingham made his look pretty smart Saturday, : all the way to score an upory in the 34th Internationifully guided by jockey Don th, he finished one length of Yashgan, with Jupiter Is-

wberry Road IL the favorite. in, generally considered the in the 10-horse field).

al runner who does his best only when he can get the early lead. He

"I figured that none of the European horses had his kind of speed," McGaughey said. "I figured he

That is exactly what happened. None of Vanlandingham's rivals had any intention of challenging him early. On a turn course that had been saturated by daylong rain, all the jockeys wanted to conserve their mounts' energy.

Moments after the gate opened, out of the money (Win was Richard Migliore, aboard Win, was and Strawberry Road II content to sit just behind him. An-

MacBeth said.

gel Cordero Jr. was keeping Straw- the same type of even-paced race as their share, too.

Although McGaughey wanted to berry Road II toward the back of Vanlandingham. "He got to that prepare Vanlandingham for dirt the 10-horse pack."

Vanlandingham loped the first said jockey Chris McCarron. Vanlandingham loped the first get," said jockey Chris McCarron quarter of a mile in 26 seconds, the Yashgan never threatened the winthony's idea. McGanghey had half in 51-1/5 and three-quarters in ner, but managed to hold off the come to learn a harsh truth about 1:17-1/5, and nobody behind him late run of the English filly Jupiter made a move to challenge him. Island to save second place by a

facBeth said.

Second-guessers might criticize and a half in 2:35 35, and paid \$16.20 to his backers in the crowd

inlandingham Wins D.C. International in Upset

REI, Maryland — Trainand tell them what to do

REI, Maryland — Trainhe did see one bit of ment in Anthony's idea. McGanghey had
come to learn a harsh troth about. the 4-year-old.

He seems to be a one-dimension-

could control the race somewhat."

Vanlandingham found himself three lengths ahead of the field.

When I went by the board and nose. saw the 51, I was pretty happy,"

hadn't been able to win a race from off the pace all year. Otherwise, he MacBeth to "steal" the race, but since nobody had raced over the Laurel turf course in a week, nobody could know what would constitute a normal pace. Given the

> On the turn, Strawberry Road II probably enervated after a succession of trans-Atlantic trips. Win weakened on the turn, too. He has never fared well on this kind of agonized all afternoon before de-

Vanlandingham covered the mile

Vanlandingham always had been highly regarded as a 3-year-old, but he was knocked out of action after hurring himself in the Kentucky condition of the grass, the fractions were not absurdly slow.

On the turn, Strawberry Road II tried to make a move, but never strong contender for the horse-of-launched a real challenge. He was Breeders' Cup Classic at Aqueduct two weeks ago.

Challenged for the early lead, he tired badly, finished next to last turf, and trainer Sally Bailie had and lost considerable prestige. On Saturday he regained a lot of it and, Yashgan just kept plodding Mr. Anthony all the credit." But along behind the leader, running the trainer and MacBeth deserve



MAN OF THE MATCH - Michel Platini scored both goals Saturday in Paris as France beat Yugoslavia, 2-0, to earn a slot in the 1986 World Cup soccer finals in Mexico.

Basketball

National Basketball Association Standings

WESTERN CONFERENCE 9 1 ,990 — 8 4 ,667 2

LSU 17, Milasiastopi St, 15
Maryland 34, Clemann 31
S. Cornidae 34, Navy 31
Southern U. 36, Florido A&A 27
Tennessee 34, Milasiastopi 14
Tac-Charthonous 54, VMI 7
Tutsa 21, E. Carelina 20
Virsinia 24, M. Cornelina 22 Soccer **World Cup Qualifying** EUROPEAN GROUP 4 France 2. Yugoslavia B. East Germany 2. Bulgaria 1. Final Points standings: France, Bulgaria 11; East Germany 10; Yugoslavia 8; Luxem

Nebrosko 54, Korsos 4
H. Dekotts St. 49, N. Dekote 8
H. Illinois 35, Ohle U, 7
Oktoherno St. 21, Missouri 19
S. Dekote 20, Nebrossko-Onejne
W. Hillinois 14, S. Illinois 7
W. Michigan 34, Kent St. 3
Wisconsin 12, Ohle St. 7
SONTYMEET France, Bergaria augulty for 1996 World Cup finals In Mandco. EUROPEAN GROUP 2 Maite 1. Sweger 2 West Germany 2. Czechoslovakia 2 Final solints standlings: West Germany 12. Portugal 10, Sweden 9, Czechoslovakia 8, Mai-

European

ENGLISH FIRST DIVISION
Arsenol 2, Oxford 1
Aston Villa 1, Sheffield Wednesday 1
Lowlot Town 2, Everion 4
Liverpool 4, West Bromwich 1
Luton Town 0, Covenity City 1
Amontester United 0, Tottenham 0
Newcosite 1, Cheiseo 3
Nothingham Farest 8, Manchester City 2
Queens Park Rangens 2 Lalcaster 0
Southampton 1, Skrmingham 0
Wast Ham 2, Watford 1
Polats: Manchester United 42: Liverpool
27: Cheiseo 31: West Ham, Sheffield Wednesdoy 32: Everion, Arsenol 30; Newcosite

dry 22; Everton, Arsend 30; Newcostle, Queens Pork Romers 26; Nothingham Forest 25: Luton 24; Wotford 22; Tothenhom, South-mingham 21; Coventry 20; Asten Ville 19; Bir-mingham 16; Manchester City, Oxford, Leicester 15; Inputch 9; West Bramwich 6.

SPANISH FIRST DIVISION

BASEBALL

alid 4 Las Palmas 2 Real Modrid 1, Codiz 1 Celta & Barcelona 2

Ceffu E. Borcelona 2 Gilon 3, Hercules 1 Reol Sociedad I, Sevillo 8 Befls 2, Athletic de Billopo 9 Volencia I, Oscarra 1 Escanol 1, Atletico de Madrid 2 Sentinoder 2, Zenarra 2

UCLA 11, Oregen 31, 8 Washington 28, Southern Cal 17 Washington St. 64, Montane 51, 14

Transition

Boris Backer (2), West Germo Leoch, U.S. 6-4, 5-3 (ret.) Semifinati Becker del, Jarryst 7-6 (11-9), 7-6 (7-4) Landi del, Pate, 6-4, 6-7 (5-7), 6-3.

Kohde-Klisch (3), West Germany, 4-2, 4-1, Path Stutiver (2), U.S. def. Hatenp Suhave (4), Czechoslovakla, 7-4 (7-3), 1-4, 4-2, Florii

(la Osako, Japan) Manuel Moleeva, Bulga Bassett, Canada, 6-4, 6-2.

14 2-220. Rebounds; Detroif 47 (Laimbeer 14), Attanta 40 (Levingston 10), Austsis: Detroit 27 (Thomas 14), Atlanta 27 (Wittman, E. Johnson

LA. Cippers 90 55 28 29 — 19
McGee 8-15 2-4 19, Worthy 6-10 5-7 17. Johnson 13-22 4-4 30, White 8-14 1-2 17. Rebounds:
LA. Lokers 64 (E.Johnson 9), LA. Cippers 53
(Copr 10). Assists: LA. Lokers 40 (E.Johnson 14), LA. Cippers 22 (Edwards 8).

Phoenix
Golden State 29 23 20—118 as
Short 14-28 7-7 3a, Corroll 6-8 7-9 19, Mullin a14 7-7 19; Davis 10 27 9-9 30, Adoms 7-14 9-0 14. o
Rebounds: Phoenix 54 (Josep. Monce 10). s
Golden Storte 54 (Short 10). Asplits: Phoenix 24 (Dovis 6), Golden Storte 22 (Floyd 11).
L.A. Cilippers 27 25 37 33—109
Denver 34 25 32 38—112

(Sitemovich 10).

Datins

21 16 35 25—117

Houstes

22 25 35—112

Cloiuwon 8-167-10 25, Linva 8-152-2 18, Lucos
4-15-5 18; Vinceni 14-22 1-3:9, Perkins 11-18-6-728. Rebounds: Datilos 37 (Perkins 10), Houston 60 (Olatuwan 15), Assists: Datios 34 (Blackman 9), Houston 27 (Lucos 9),
Philadejohic 22 22 24 18—97

Washington 11-20 10-10 32. Roundfield 12-19-0-2

34; M.Adolone 7-12 7-8 21, Erving 7-8 6-9 20,
Rebounds: Philadejohic 35 (M.Adolone 9),
Washington 47 (Roundfield 12), Assists: Philadejohic 30 (Cheeks 8), Washington 20 (Williams 11).

New York 24 29 29 27—109 Ewing 9-21 10-12 28, Searmow 7-8 0-1 14: D.Wilkins 7-18 5-5 17, Lewingston 7-12 2-5 17. Rebounds: Altonio 49 (Rollins 8), New York & (Ewing 29). Assists: Attonio 19 (Johnson 7),

Dontley 11-18 14-17 34. Bolley 7-12 3-4 17; Drew 9-17 4-5 24. Johnson 3-19 5-5 21. Re-bounds: Utoh 42 (Andiene 9). Socrumento 45 (Thompson 14). Assists: Utoh JI (Stockton 7).

Hockey

NHL Standings

WALES CONFERENCE

washington
Adoms (5), Christian (9), Gould (4), Anderson (2) D.Jentien (1), Peterson (1), Tanit (14)
Skrike (18), Shots on goel: Vancouver (on A.Janton), 9-11-16—39; Washington (on Brodeur) 7-11-7—39.

daur? 7-11-7-25.

New Jersey 0 2 1-3
Wimples 1 2 2-3
Baschman (10), MacLean (11), Sike (2), Picard (2), Babych (4), MacLean (5), McNob
(4), Johnson (4), Shors en cod: New Jersey
(on Hayward) 8-7-7-22; Winnipes (on Reach)
8-7-12-27.

Minchineton 0 1 1 6-2

Laromane (7), Tratter (5), O.Suiter (6)
Bassy (10), Greszky (13), Jockson (1), Fog
lin (2), Krusheinyski (4), Shots on god!; E
monton (on Hruster) §-16-14-2—40; New Yor
(on Mong) 13-17-6-9—36.
Philodelphia 1 1 3—
Hartford 9 1 1—

Prope (14), Tacchel 2 (5), Ekhund (4), McCrimmon (2): Lawless (2) Ferrare (5), Shets on most: Philadelphia (on Weeks) 8-9-13-30; Hartisrd (on Jersen) 7-17-4-33. Free 4-13 14-19 28, Hinson 19-174-724; Woot-ridge 12-22 11-13 25, Cerztne 7-12-8-8 23. Rebounds: Cleveland 22 (Hirson 8), Chicago 32 (Gorzine 12), Amistr: Cleveland 19 (Free 5), Chicago 29 (Gervin, Corzine 5).

Seathle 22 23 17 27 5-95
Son Antonio 29 18 29 18 23 29 7-97
All(Chell 15-30, 3-5-32, Gilmare 9-15-4-5-20, Chicago 18-5-5-20, Sikma 5-13-9-19, Rebounds: Seathle 22 (Sikma 18-13-9-19, Rebounds: Seathle 22 (Maore 14).

Bonton 32 28 28 28-999
Indiana 37 28 28 28-999
Indiana 38 (Parish 19), Indiana 53 (Stipanovich 10). Assists: Boston 31 (Alage 7), Indiana 32 (Stipanovich 19).

Collabora 37 14 38 28-917
Houstba 38 29 22 38 35-929
Gloiuwan 5-15-16 22, Liwyd-15-2-218, Lucos 64 (15-16-12), Liwyd-1

Minnesota 1 0 1—2
Young (1), Duguay (4), Yzermon (3),
Ogradnick (7); Bivastad (4), Giles (12), Shots
an exad; Deiroli (an Beauers) 9-12-8—27; Minnesota (an Sietan) 13-12-6—31.
Vancauyer 2 2 1 6—5 vancapyer 2 2 1 1—6 St. Leefs 2 1 1—6 Ramage (2), Federico (5), Suffer (7), Gil-mour (4), Hunter (9) Mullen (9), Holl (5), Gradin (2), Lanz (5), Sundstrem (4), Tanti (15), Shabt en god): Vancauver (on Wamsley)

14-17-8-0-39; St. Louis (on Caprice) 8-14-16-Pittsburgh 1 1 8—3 Les Angeles 1 2 6 1—4 Wilks (2), Toylor (7), Nicholts (8), Williams (8); Sheden (8), Lemjeux (12), Ruskowski (9), She's on soef: Pittsburgh (on Janecyk) 11-9-1—29; Los Angeles (on Romana) 8-12-4-

LIVE TELECAST OF NFL KEY GAMES!



4 Divisional Playoff Sun Jan 5 Divisional Playoff Sun Jan 12 Conference Final Playoff Kick-Off Time: 7:00 p.m. (Doors open at 6:30 p.m.)

All Seats 250 F. Palais Das Congres - Salle Bieue Refreshments Available Contact: Skip Kerr MaxCom Associates, Inc. Telephone: 48 09 04 82

Dec 15 N.Y. Giants vs. Dallas

Limited Seating - Call Early For Reservation

ler Defense Scores 2 Goals Forge Tie With Islanders

The Associated Press trapped at up-ice. It should never ONDALE, New York — have happened. We played very monton Oilers got some of-well for the first 55 minutes." HONDALE, New York power from an unexpected layed a hunch," Oiler Coach

Sather said, explaining why NHL FOCUS

rted defensemen Don Jack- monton. ainst the Islanders. son, who had been out with lised right knee and had he banged in a loose puck from a loose pu

lso got a goal from another

came back from two goals in the third period. e picked up our defense on nd trip, even though we lost mes," Jackson said. "We've

te Krushelnyski scored the the next four goals to tie the game. goal for the Oilers in the Jackson got his first of the year at en final period.

nd it upstairs." nder goaltender Kelly Hru- at 4-2 John Tonelli set up Bossy's as victimized by the Oiler 40-footer off Moog's glove for his "It's tough to sit back against 500th career point. In like that," he said. They Edmonton then

our forwards starting gesting a 15-footer from the slot to tie it.

The second secon

Fogolin and Krushelnyski Saturday night and snapped scored just 24 seconds apart during game. National Hockey the last five minutes of the third period for the Oilers, who had lost period for the Oilers, who had lost previous road games in Washing-ton and Philadelphia.

> The Islanders held a 2-1 lead before the teams scored five goals in the third period, three by Ed-Pat LaFontaine put New York in front at 11:55 of the first period as

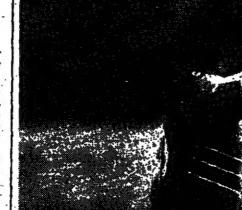
ckson always plays well seconds later on a power play with t the Islanders," said Sather, a 10-foot shot after a pass across the crease from Jari Kurri. It was Gretzky's 13th goal of the season. Bryan Trottier put the Islanders in front, 2-1, at 2:20 of the second eman, Lee Fogolin, as the

period as his shot trickled underneath Moog's pads. Duane Sutter opened the thirdback from bigger deficits period scoting, putting the Island-hat, but the Islanders have a ers in front by 3-1 with a 20-foot-isciplined team, so you've got shot just inside the far post. our guys credit."

But Edmonton scored three of

10:07 as he put a rebound into the just happened to be watch- far corner of the net past Islander. he Oiler forward said. "I saw goaltender Kelly Hrodey. uck when it popped loose. Just 45 seconds later, Mike Bossy one overskated it and I just scored his 10th goal of the year to restore the Islanders' two-goal lead

Edmonton then came back on grate the two defensemen the goals by Fogolin and Krushelheir attack. That gives them- nyski. Fogolin came behind the Islander net and shoved the puck layers coming at you." lander net and shoved the puck jed Islander Coach AI Arpast Hrudey at 15:26, and 24 sec-"We got the goal to go up 4-2 onds later Krusheinyski scored on



William & Mary 25, Richman MIDWEST Bowlins Green 21, Toledo 9 Cent. Michigen 21, Ball St. 7 Denison 41, Rochester 6 Denison 41, Rochester 4
Illinois 41, Indiana 24
Illinois 51, 24, Indiana 51, 21
Iowa 27, Purque 24
Iowa 27, Purque 24
Iowa 51, 21, Konnac 51, 14
Micmi (Chio) 31, 2, Michigan 14
Michigan 42, Minnesota 7
Michigan 51, 32, Northwestern 0
Nelemento 41, Kontern 4

SOUTHWEST Ark-Monficelle 42, Ark-Pine Bluff : Arkonsos St. 71, Larner 6 Bovior 24, Rice 18 E. Teuas St. 21, Howard Povné 0 Louisiana Tech 29, Texas-Arlington Oklahama 31, Coloreda 8 Ponhassife St. 52, St. Oklahama 35 Sam Houssian St. 51, Valabbana 2 Som Houston St. 51, Westburn 7 Southern Meth. 9, Texas Tech 7 S. Arkenses E. A. Arkenses Tech 21 Texas 23, Texas Christian 6 Texas A&M 19, Arkenses 6

Arizona 28, Oreson 8
Arizona 29, Oreson 8
Arizona 28, Oreson 8
Arizona 51, 21, Stantona 14
Bristom Young 25, Air Porce 21
Colorada 51, 21, Ulah 19
E. Washington 52, Montana E. Wushington 52. Montano 19 Presno St. 33. Long Beach St. 31 Fullerton St. 22, N. Artsong 8 Navado-Reno 48, Nev.-Los Vegos 7 How Mexico 4), Wyoming 16 Son Diego St. 34, Texas-El Paso 6

Pro Tennis

MER'S TOURNAMENT
(in London)
QuarterRoots
David Pote, U.S., del, Jockim Nystram (8). Sweden, 6-2, 3-6, 7-5. Ivan Lendi (1) Crecho Kriek (6), U.S. 6-2 6-1. Anders Jorryd (5), Swaden, det. i rishnon, India, 4-1, 7-5,

BASEBALL
American Laceuse
MILWAUKEE—Added Mike Birkbeck,
Mark Cleral, Bryon Clutherbuck, Bryon Duqetie, Dan Murphit, Juan Niews, and Den
Piesoc, pitchers, Jim Adduct and Glenn
Brosss, outfisiders, and Edgar Diez, shortstop, to the 40-man roster.
Notional League
HOUSTON—Added Raffeet Montalva, Aike
Ertalgetic and local Vegnes, pitchers; Malace Land) det. Becker, 67 (6-8), 6-2, 6-4, 6-4, 6-4 (In Brisbene Asstralia) Semificals Morting Novrotilova (1), U.S., def. Cloudia

Chris Everi Llové, U.S., 641. Llos Bonder, U.S., 640, 641 Manuel Moleeva, Bulgaria, del. Carling

2 21 25 25—100 26 28 28 28—108

Curiminos 11-19 0-0 22, Plerce 4-9 5-4 73, Woolnidge 9-17 3-4 21, Green 7-11 4-6 18. Rebounds: Chicago 4f Green 141, Milwoukee 54 (Moleski 9). Assists: Chicago 26 (May 7). Milwoukee 32 (Hodges 11). Total touts— Chi-

LA Clippers 27 25 31 32—109
Desver 34 25 29 25—112
English 17-31 3-3 37, Cooper 12-21 4-3 28;
Johnson 13-20 4-9 32, Coope 1-12 3-2 18, Rebounds: L.A. Clippers 59 (Coope 12), Denver 51
(Cooper 11), Assists; L.A. Clippers 19 (Thomos, Edwords 5), Denver 22 (Lever 16),
Clavelond 29 37 34 39 13—132
Chicaseo 29 23 31 27 9—122
Fray 4-18 14-19 28, Himson 16-17-47 24; Woolridge 12-22 11-13 35, Corzke 7-12 8-8 23, Rebounds: Cleveland 52 (Hinson 8), Chicase 52

HOUSTON—Added Rafeel Mentalve, Milke Friederick and Jose Varges, pilichers; Neison Rads, shortster, Louis Meedows and Antho-ny Wellier, evificiers, and Repole Wine and Tray Atenir, detchers, is the 40-mon roster. N.Y. METS—Manned Som Periozza manage of Tidewater of the International League, Milke Cubbage manager of Jackson of the Testa League, and Glern Asbott pitching co-ch of Jackson. Matignal Seskethell Association Mill. WAUKEE—Extended the contract of Sun MILWAUKEE—Extended the contract of Dan Melson, head coach, through the 1989-90 POTEALL
Addissel Football League
PITTSBURGH—Activated Dwayne Waadruii, curnerback, from the injured reserve list.Placed Edmund Nelson,defensive and, or the injured reserve list.

Telex: 270 560 P A T

A Salsa Star Crosses Over —Into International Law

By Victoria Pope C AMBRIDGE, Massachu-setts — At the Mug'n' Muf-lin restaurant, Ruben Blades is ordering beans the only way they come in Harvard Square: baked, with brown bread - a far cry from frijoles in his native Panama. He is quick to tell the waitress. "Do me a favor, hold the brown

It is typical of the salsa star to try to cobble together a Hispanic breakfast in a Yankee coffee shop. He is unmistakably Latin. vet determined to live outside the usual confines of salsa musicians, who make their reputations in the barrios and stay there. At the Mug 'n' Muffin, Blades, 37, was taking a break from writing his master's thesis for a degree in international law at Harvard Law

School. He graduated in June. His music takes salsa's Afro-Cuban sound and adds riffs and chords reminiscent of rock 'n' roll. Blades is perhaps most exceptional, however, for his powerful lyries. His songs can both pack a dance floor and carry a political message about Latin America.

As a star of "Crossover Dreams," a film about the salsa circuit, he proved himself an actor of natural talent. The film opened in New York in August to excellent reviews that singled out Blades's performance for praise. Vincent Canby of The New York Times called him an actor "whose presence and intelligence register without apparent effort."

Blades plays Rudy Veloz, a singer of salsa. Rudy signs a con-tract to record an album in English, a bit of luck that he thinks will begin his crossover from the glitzy dance halls of Spanish Harlem to mainstream popularity. He celebrates his big break by buying a vellow convertible and taking his girl to Coney Island - two of the film's many signposts of the American dream as seen from the

Blades left Panama more than a decade ago to play salsa in New York. But instead of reflecting the world from Spanish Harlem, his viewpoint is Latin American, and his lyrics observe life and politics

and their often brutal mingling in United States that has been in-Central and South America. In his songs, a woman looks for her husband, one of the "vanished

ones" of Latin America. . . . 3 priest and altar boy are murdered... a secret policeman re-counts his dull morning before leaving for work.

Such powerful subject matter is provocative by the standards of alsa, which often invites escape into dance. Blades says he does not want to use his music as an opiate, but rather to confront is-

This sense of advocacy and seriousness of purpose has pro-voked criticism from Latins who portray him as a publicist for left-ist Latin American causes. That reputation has spawned many detractors, especially in the Cuban emigre community of Miami.

In 1980, after he recorded "Tiburón" (Shark), a song about foreign meddling in Latin America. the most popular Latin music station in Miami stopped playing his songs, and ran an editorial calling him a communist. Blades recalls that he received death threats, and was told privately that it would be several years before his records would be played in Mi-

The cause of the furor were these lyrics, translated from Bla-The moon rests amid the silence Resting on the great Caribbean

Only the shark is still awake Only the shark is on the prowl Only the shark is restless . . . "I used to get frustrated," Blades said of his critics, "but it's

like arguing with a drunk." He has avoided Miami since the inci-Such pragmatism may reflect

his training as a lawyer, or perhaps it is street wisdom acquired in more than a decade as a rising star of salsa.

He is critical of U.S. policy in Nicaragua, but also said: "When I write about the colonialization of Latin America, it can as surely be a finger pointed at the Soviet volved in our countries.

"But terrorism is terrorism, and it's always unacceptable. I write about freedom and the need to

avoid dictators. His interest in politics is not confined to songwriting. Many articles on Blades say he wants to be president of Panama. That, he said, is an exaggeration; what he wants is to create a new political party. The presidency is a vague aspiration, far down the road. "I am not so foolish as to want to run before I can walk " he said Childhood friends in Panama

say he was always eager to make a mark. His energetic family may have first set the pace. His father was a Panamanian basketball champion who joined the secret police when it was recruiting athletes for its basketball team. His mother was an actress on radio soap operas and television variety shows. At night, his parents played music - his father on the bongos, his mother singing and playing the piano. Blades credits his paternal grandmother, Emma. with widening his horizons the most. She was a playwright, poet, spiritualist and vegetarian, and it was she who taught him to read.

Upon graduating from Panama University with an undergraduate degree in jurisprudence, Blades was offered a plum job as a legal advisor in Panama's embassy in Washington. He turned it down to play the marimbas with salsa groups in New York. Though based in New York for 11 years, he has kept close links to Panama.

When his song "Decisiones" (Decisions) was banned from the airwaves not long ago in Panama, the outcry was quick and insis-tent. "Decisiones" was interpreted as pro-abortion in some quarters because it describes a daydreaming girl in geography class worrying that she is pregnant. A cabinet minister resign in protest of the ban, and within weeks the song was back on the

Blades said official prudishness had less to do with the censorship than general uneasiness among Union as the United States. How- Panama's ruling elite that his ever, historically, it's been the ideas hold too much sway. Well-



placed Panamanians, recalling the event, view it as an ill-conceived effort to annoy the singer, and a clumsy effort to protect the morals of Panamanian youth. What Blades writes and says

He is not unlike Bruce Spring-steen in personal style and influ-In a Boston concert recently he wore minimalist black, his pants slightly too short, his boots scuffed. Much like a beat poet or chansonneur, he spoke seriously

has great clont with his audiences.

and frequently between songs. His concerts have drawn noticeably more non-Latins in recent months. He and his band, "Seis de Solar" - which translates as "Six from the Vacant Lot" - were the first Latin act to play the Rockpalast in Essen, West Germany, in a concert aired to Western and Eastern Europe and the Soviet Union. In another rite of passage, he played Carne-gie Hall in October.

Blades has a box of letters from fans in Latin America. He says be cannot throw them out because the writers entrusted to him private thoughts and aspirations. His Latin fans often look up to him as one of their own who has made it to the top. A taxi driver, hanging around the entrance to a

Manhattan club to find out how Blades's performance there went, said: "I like the fact he's an educated man. Did you know he's a

In a bid to attract a wider audience, the lyrics to his last two albums were translated into English. He speaks of a record in English in the near future. His newest album is in a personal rather than political vein, he said: it may be a sign of his desire to broaden his musical arena that he cut one song on that album with

Linda Ronstadt. He is also working on a cycle of songs set to short stories by Gabrief Garcia Marquez. The Mexican author called Blades the "most popular unknown I have ever known," a quip that Blades found right on the mark.

With "Crossover Dreams" that description is almost obsolete. But even with greater exposure and popularity, Blades says success in the U.S. mainstream would not mean leaving his Latin audiences behind. "Why would I do that? The subject of my music would only be defeated."

Victoria Pope is a Baston-based journalist who has covered news and cultural events in Europe and the United States.

LANGUAGE

Summitry: Don't Expect a 'Perelom'

be possible for the negotiators at Geneva to work out a specific agreement after the summit." That, concluded this skilled practitioner of summitspeak, would be a real breakthrough."

Ever since Winston Churchill called for "a parley at the summit in 1950, face-to-face diplomacy at the highest level has been called summitty. For an explanation of the terms and phrases to be brought into play at the Reagan-Gorbachev summit, I have turned to a spokesman almost legendary in his ability to leave no lootprints, V. Cumbrous Array.

"You are correct," confirms Mr. Array, "in referring to this as the Reagan-Gorbachev summit. It is not, repeat not, the Genera summit, as some press agents for the Swiss Chamber of Commerce would have you believe. The Swiss get 'the Geneva arms talks,' and that's all. I should add that my Soviet counterpart refers to this meeting as the Gorbacher-Reagon summit. We have agreed to disagree on the billing, but

agree on the hyphenation. Is that a breakthrough? "No. It is evidence of progress, showing a certain mutual flexibility, part of the ongoing process. Hard bargaining lies ahead."

Is such billing a good idea?

"We do not use the word idea at summits, except in the denunciation, no new ideas. What you call an idea, privately presented, is a walk in the woods, and when bruited about, it is labeled a proposal, which when bruited about, it is labeled a proposal, which when written becomes a formal proposal, requiring a counterproposal. Two formal proposals are an initiative. The only adjective permitted for initiative is bold."

V. Cumbrous expects a run on terms about the steps

necessary to create a space defense. Four stages exist between the time an idea forms in the mind of a president and a space shield makes its appearance, blinking and peeping in the sky.

First comes research — in Russian, issledoraniye, no problem there, as Gorbachev already indicated to Time magazine's editors in the presummit skirmishing; besides, research is not verifiable by national technical means (spy satellites, seismographs), so no-

body will try to stop that. Then comes testing, or ispytancye; Reagan considers that to be part of research, but Gorbachev says that is a no-no, or met-nyet. Somewhere in the late stages of research, probably during testing, comes development — in Russian, razrabotka — a wide term, which will be the battleground of limitation. If agreement is reached on a definition of the word development, there will be new hope for mankind, or as Reagan eveninands it,

Finally comes deployment — meaning "to spread out on a wider front," from the French for "unfold, display," in Russian, razvyortyvaniye — which Reagan has already agreed to negotiate before undertaking. Therefore, a scrap is not expected on both ends of the spectrum — research and deployment — but much hassling may be anticipated on the words testing and

What are our characteristics What are our characteristics what are our characteristics when the special was a continuous are critical," an one-sided is a favorite usual one-sided is a f State Department term — contains term
— is an optimist's view that use a state of the state of t

ments over contains positive contains the followed by the cavear and a second s

led by the often-repeated properties as patently about leading to a see on hash West relations, and, when a hint is necessarily to the really will not get off the ground. Figure Success with The most disdainful characterization of an empirical

ine most disdamful characterization of an expensive side's proposals is not serious. Serious to the latin for "grave, heavy, which is not him the mean "sober, solemn." In diplomation of serious frames of means "one in which we know in actions the other side will find corrections. side will find something to accept. and not official means "beneath contempt," or "wind into accept, although I am assured that these hards with the notes. used by V. Cumbrous Array personally Continuing. the metaphor of heaviness, the adjective concrete the cement of Henry Kissinger mased with the single-theorem. time — is high approbation, and arm which which used to mean "static interfering with radio recording. but now means "mood," is considered a mild deroga-

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Frances

Short of a breakthrough - first used as a mount in military context by London's Daily Express in 1918; the closest Russian equivalent is received what can a summit achieve? Here we have the product of Local 3? of the Conceptual Frameworkers Jaternations Union. Its members can turn out anything from a framework for future discussion to a statement of central principles; short of that, if the corners of the frame don't meet, a memorandum of agreement may be signed; or if the conference falls apart completely, memorandum of understanding, which needs no signal. ture, may be put forward as a fig leaf

V. Cumbrous has slipped me, on a wall-be-denied basis, this handy rundown of his true meaning it characterization of the talks. If Mike and Ron start throwing shoes across the room, and if the Kremin strategic forces go on red-white-and-blue alert, the

discussion will be described as frank and servers. However, if they merely holler at one another, but to some good end, the spokesman's phruse will be undue and productive. If the talks go well, we will hear remove and productive. If they really go well, beyond expects tions, the talks will rate the summitspeak accolude, as

important exchange. Now hold on to your hats. If that then escalates to important and fruitful exchange — beyond scrious, beyond productive, with those well-nurtured seeds yielding real fruit — then we will have ourselves at

egniar pereiom, a breakthrough. If that happens, and the bells peal around the world while investors dump swords and plunge into plow-shares, what will be the hosanna from V. Cumbrous

"Hard bargaining lies abead." New York Times Service

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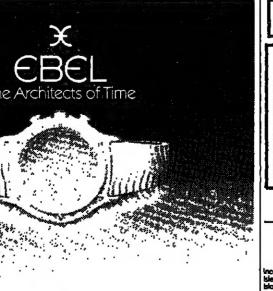




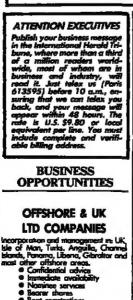
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